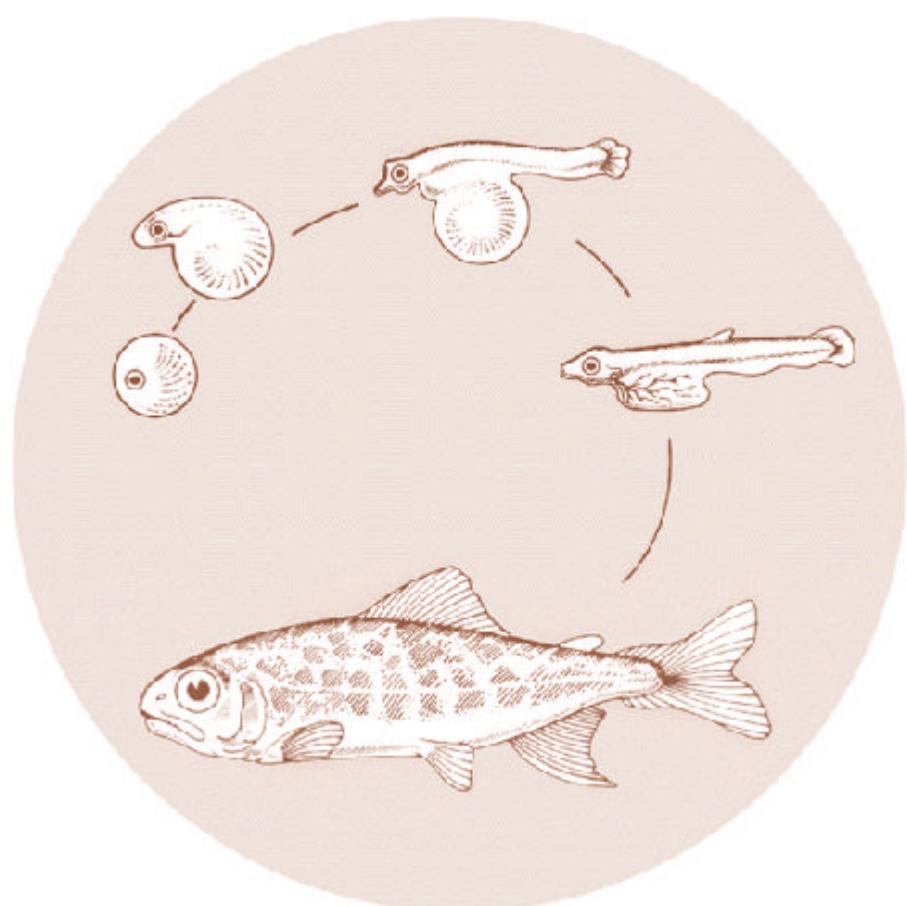


December 1992

**Annual Coded Wire Program Oregon  
Missing Production Groups**

Annual Report 1992



DOE/BP-01610-1



This report was funded by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), U.S. Department of Energy, as part of BPA's program to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by the development and operation of hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries. The views of this report are the author's and do not necessarily represent the views of BPA.

This document should be cited as follows:

*Garrison, Robert L., D. L. Isaac, M. A. Lewis, W. M. Murry - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1992, Annual Coded Wire Program Oregon Missing Production Groups, Annual Report 1992, Report to Bonneville Power Administration, Contract No. 1989BP01610, Project No. 198906900, 79 electronic pages (BPA Report DOE/BP-01610-1)*

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**ANNUAL CODED WIRE PROGRAM  
OREGON MISSING PRODUCTION GROUPS**

**Annual Report  
1992**

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Project No. 89-069  
Contract No. DE-BI79-89BP01610

December 1992

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## ABSTRACT

This annual report is in fulfillment of contract obligations with Bonneville Power Administration which is the funding source for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Annual Coded Wire Tag Program - Oregon Missing Production Groups Project.

Tule brood fall chinook were caught primarily in the British Columbia, Washington and northern Oregon ocean commercial fisheries. The up-river bright fall chinook contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery. Contribution of Rogue fall chinook released in the lower Columbia River **System** occurred primarily in the Oregon ocean commercial and river gillnet fisheries

Willamette spring chinook salmon contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial, Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries. The up-river stocks of spring chinook contributed primarily to the Columbia River sport and in-river gillnet fisheries.

The up-river stocks of Columbia River summer steelhead contributed primarily to the Columbia River gillnet and in-river freshwater sport fisheries.

The Columbia River early stock coho contributed well to the Oregon ocean sport and commercial fisheries. The 1985 to 1988 brood years of coho released in the Umatilla River survived at an average rate of 2.4% and contributed primarily to the Washington, Oregon and California ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery. The 1986 to 1988 brood years of coho released in the Yakima River survived at an average rate of 1.5% and contributed primarily to the Washington, Oregon and California ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery.

## INTRODUCTION

The Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Program Section 203 (a) proposes an interim goal of doubling runs of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia Basin. Doubling means increasing the current run size of 2.5 million to 5 million adult fish. As part of this effort Section 206 (c) states an objective of exploring methods for substantially increasing and improving hatchery production at existing hatcheries. Section 206 (e)(1) states Bonneville shall fund collection of Columbia Basin hatchery data for anadromous fish. These data will include at a minimum: number of returning adults; disposition of returning adults; source and description of brood stock; actions to maintain genetic diversity; and size, location and time of release of juvenile fish.

A system of monitoring and evaluation is necessary to measure present and future levels of fish production by various hatchery and natural fish production components if we are going to be able to evaluate the success of this program in attaining the goal of doubling the size of fish runs.

In September 1989 the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife received a grant from the Bonneville Power Administration to begin a project of annually coded-wire tagging missing production groups of anadromous salmonids. Some groups of production fish were already being tagged by other programs, so this contract consisted of filling in the missing production groups for the future data base. This project began in 1990 coded-wire tagging groups of juvenile anadromous salmon produced at Oregon hatcheries.

Tagging will enable evaluation of survival and contribution rates. As the fish mature and are captured in various fisheries or return to release/recapture facilities, they are sampled to recover coded-wire tags. All recoveries of coded-wire tagged fish are reported to the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. Release and recovery information is stored along with sampling and mark/unmarked release ratios. This information is then used to estimate survival rates for each production lot of fish reared and released at that hatchery. The number and rate that each hatchery production group of fish contribute to the various fisheries is then estimated by recovery area and brood year. This information is then used to evaluate effectiveness of each hatchery and various rearing and release practices conducted by the hatcheries. Evaluation of the various hatchery and natural production projects will be needed to measure the effectiveness of any mitigation program and to help direct future efforts in maintaining or enhancing fish runs in the Columbia Basin. This information will also be valuable to salmon harvest managers in developing scenarios that will allow harvest of excess hatchery fish while protecting threatened and endangered natural stocks.

#### Methods and Materials

The goal of this program is to develop the ability to estimate hatchery production survival values and evaluate effectiveness of Oregon hatcheries. To accomplish this goal, work has progressed under three objectives.

Objective 1. Implement the project by tagging missing production groups within hatcheries to assure each production group is identifiable to allow future evaluation upon recovery of tag data.

Objective 2. Recover coded-wire tags from snouts of fish tagged under Objective 1.

Objective 3. Prepare an annual report for all Oregon fish hatcheries in the Columbia Basin in a Propagation Evaluation Format. The annual report will include a Propagation Evaluation Summary format for each tag code released by an ODFW hatchery in the Columbia Basin. The hatchery summary will include estimates of survival and contribution for each hatchery represented by a coded-wire tag release group. The information will be obtained from the latest information available on the Pacific States Marine Fish Commission's computer data base at the time of report preparation.

## RESULTS

Objective. 1. We completed coded-wire tagging and ad-clipping a total of about 0.8 million juvenile 1990 and 1991 brood spring and fall chinook and coho salmon (Table 1). The total represents 27 different tag groups. Estimated total operational costs (without administrative overhead averaged \$76 and ranged between \$65 and \$96 per thousand fish tagged.

Table 1. Fish Tagged and Respective Estimated Operational Costs.  
(Sept. 1, 1991 to August 31, 1992)

Act #	Period	Location	Brood	Sp.	CWT'd	Grps	\$/K	Tot. \$
8	Oct, 91	Sandy	90	Co	114,411	4	\$71	8,050
9	Oct, 91	Cascade	90	Co	169,928	6	\$73	12,390
10	Oct, 91	Eagle Cr.	90	Co	55,330	2	\$65	3,565
1	Mar, Ap,92	Big Cr.	91	Co	163,566	6	\$79	12,887
2	Mar,92	Bonneville	91	CHF	107,522	4	\$73	7,881
3	Deleted	Stayt-Bon						
4	May,92	Clack @ Ox.	91	CHS	98,304	2	\$86	8,464
5	Jul,92	Willamette	91	CHS	50,106	1	\$79	3,939
7	Deleted	S. Santiam						
11	Jul,Aug,92	Bon-Hood R.	91	CHS	40,473	1	\$81	3,278
11	Jul,92	RndB-Hood R	91	CHS	29,218	1	\$96	2,812
6	Scheduled Sep,92	McKenzie	91	CHS				
	TOTALS				828,888	27	\$76	63,266

Objective 2. We completed processing a total of 33,087 tags at the laboratory in Clackamas. The total consisted of fish from sport, commercial, ceremonial, hatchery, spawning ground surveys, and miscellaneous other fisheries (Table 2). We verified 5,032 ODFW tags recovered and returned to us by other agencies.

Table 2. CWT's Recovered at Clackamas. (Sept. 1, 1991 to August 31, 1992)

FISHERY	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
River Sport	262	105	134	257	2	0	142	79	329	0	12	33	1,355
Test Fish	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	5	0	0	0	168
Estuary Spt	107	321	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	994
Treaty Gillnet	1,056	735	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	148	1,976
Non-Tr Gillnet	813	4,004	238	0	0	68	88	0	0	0	0	0	5,211
Youngs Bay Gillnet	79	120	510	0	0	0	0	0	84	2	0	0	795
Ocean Sport/Troll	46	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	3	106	970	2,046	3,246
Hatchery	0	362	4,288	3,677	4,669	1,694	1,777	256	267	367	115	341	17,813
Spawning Ground	0	30	15	126	0	35	18	0	0	0	0	0	224
Willamette Migration	0	20	0	0	0	0	235	341	24	0	200	0	820
Rogue Seine	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Ceremonial/ Subsistence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	64	252	65	0	450
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>5,724</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>33,087</b>
Verifications	0	0	0	2,048	0	1,808	1,820	0	0	0	758	0	6,434

Objective 3. We prepared summaries of available coded-wire tag recovery information for all groups of tagged fish released from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife hatcheries in the Columbia basin and supplied them in the Propagation Evaluation Format to the Bonneville Power Administration Program Manager. Summaries of the coded-wire tag recovery and survival information are presented in Appendix Table 1. Charts depicting the latest five year average distribution of catch and estimated survival rates for each stock and hatchery are presented in Figures 1 - 49.

## Discussion

The average percent recovery (by fishery) for the last 5 completed brood years (chinook 1982 to 1986 broods; coho 1984 to 1988 broods; steelhead 1983 to 1987 broods) are presented in Appendix Table 1.

### Big Creek Hatchery

Big Creek Hatchery is located 2 miles south of Knappa off Highway 30 near the mouth of the Columbia River. The hatchery was originally built in 1939-41 and was operated by the Oregon Fish commission. Big Creek Hatchery rears and releases tule and Rogue fall chinook, coho, chum salmon, winter steelhead and cutthroat trout.

Tule 1986 brood fall chinook survived at a rate of 0.2%. They were caught primarily in the British Columbia, Washington and northern Oregon ocean commercial fisheries (Figure 1).

Rogue fall chinook were originally released at Big Creek as an experiment with the 1982 brood. Good survival and contribution rates to Oregon have caused this program to be expanded to a pilot production level. Rogue fall chinook from the 1982 to 1986 broods averaged survival at a rate of 3.0%. The largest contribution occurred in the Oregon ocean commercial and river gillnet fisheries (Figure 2).

The 1984 to 1988 brood Big Creek coho survived at an average rate of 4.0%. They contributed well to the Oregon ocean sport and commercial fisheries (Figure 3).

The 1984 brood Tanner Creek coho stock released at Big Creek hatchery survived at an average rate of 4.6% (Figure 4).

Only small experimental groups of chum salmon are reared at Big Creek and none of these fish have been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

Winter steelhead and cutthroat trout are reared at Big Creek but none have been marked with coded-wire tags for evaluation.

### Klaskanine Hatchery

Klaskanine Hatchery is located 21 miles southeast of Astoria on Highway 202 on the Klaskanine River. The hatchery originally built in 1913 was expanded and remodeled in 1953. Klaskanine Hatchery presently raises tule fall chinook, coho salmon and winter steelhead trout.

# Big Creek Tule Fall Chinook Released in Big Creek

1986 Brood Year

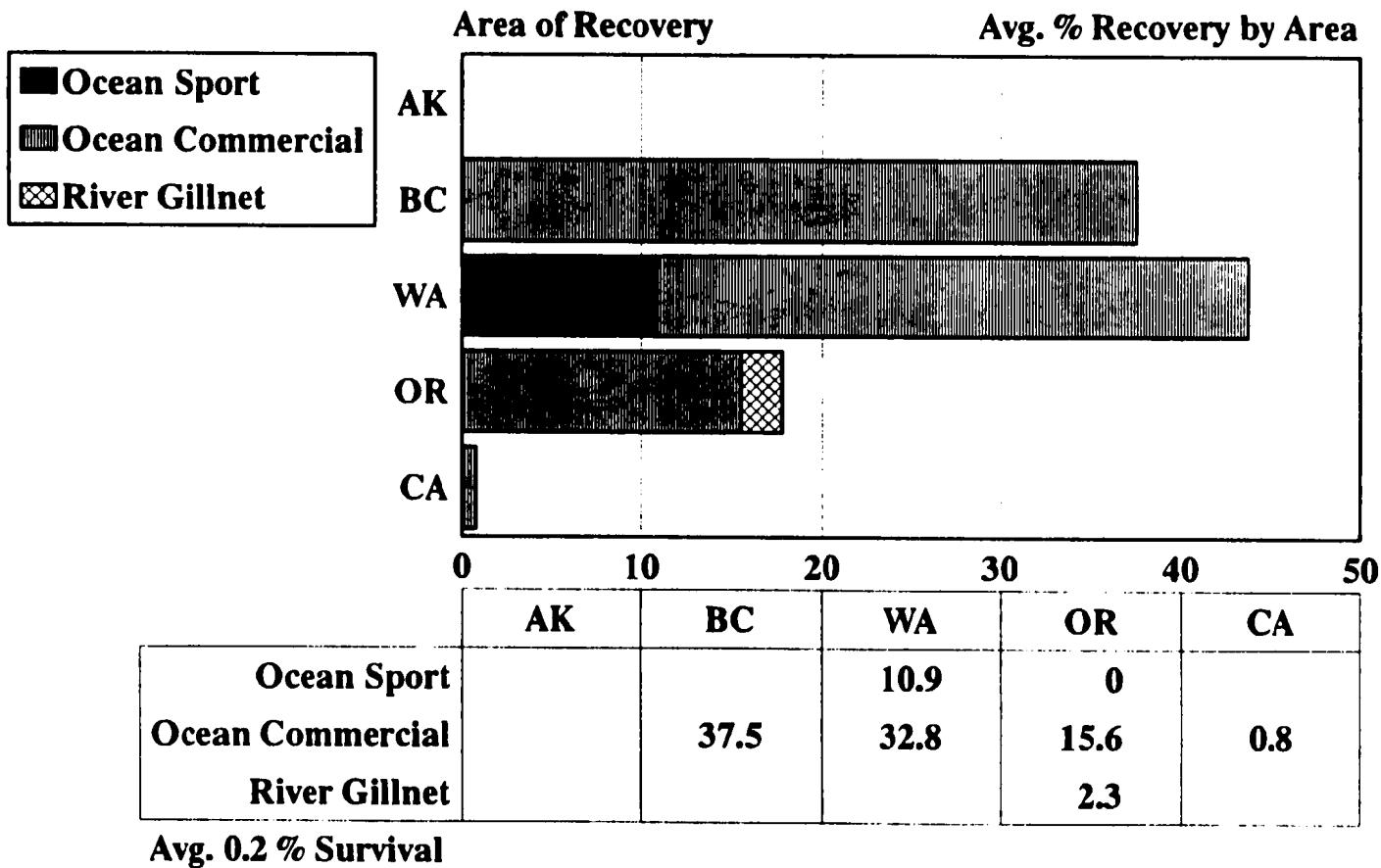


Figure 1.

# Rogue Fall Chinook Released in Big Creek

1982 - 1986 Brood Year

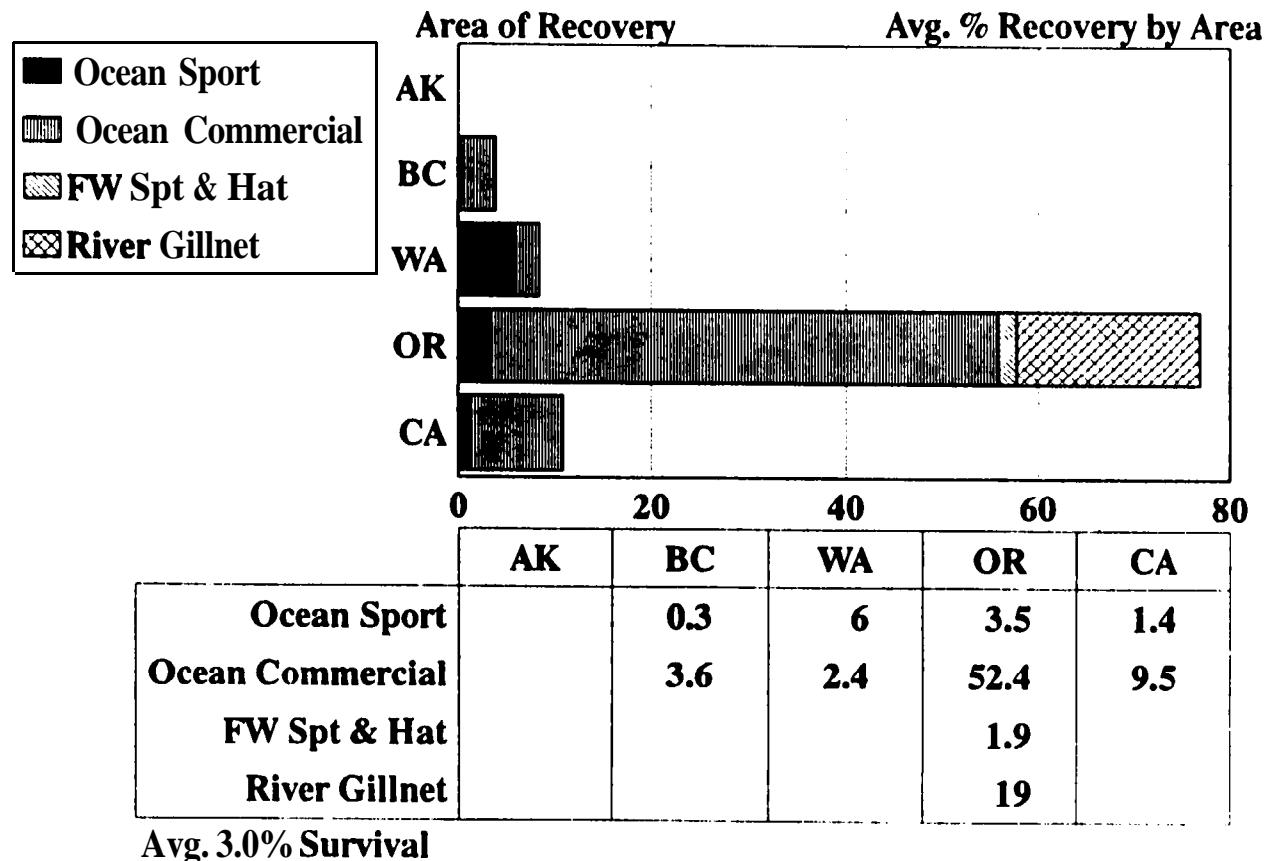


Figure 2.

## Big Creek Coho (Big Creek Hat) Released in Big Creek

1984 - 1988 Brood Year

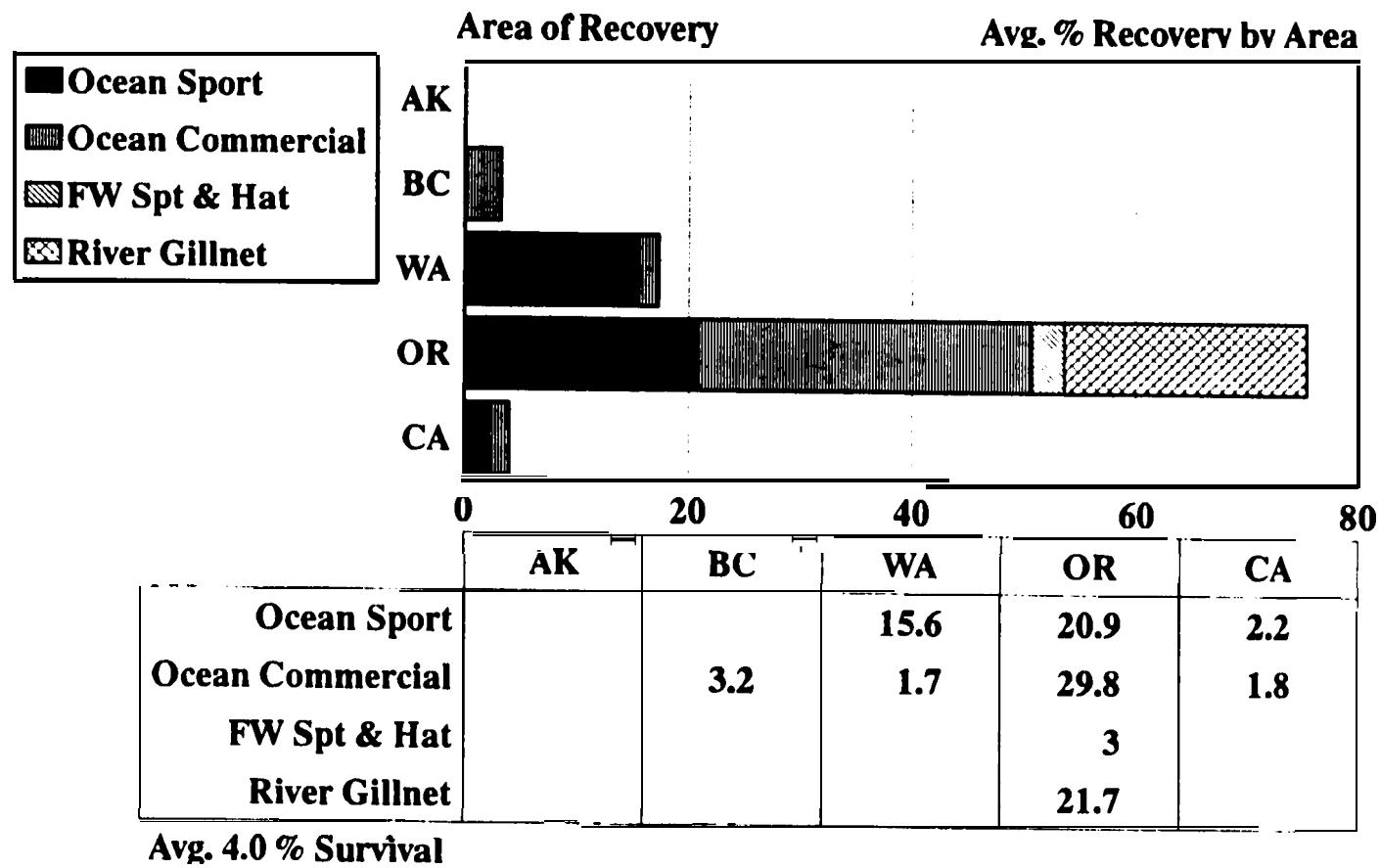


Figure 3.

## Tanner Cr Coho (Big Creek Hat) Released Big Cr

1984 Brood Year

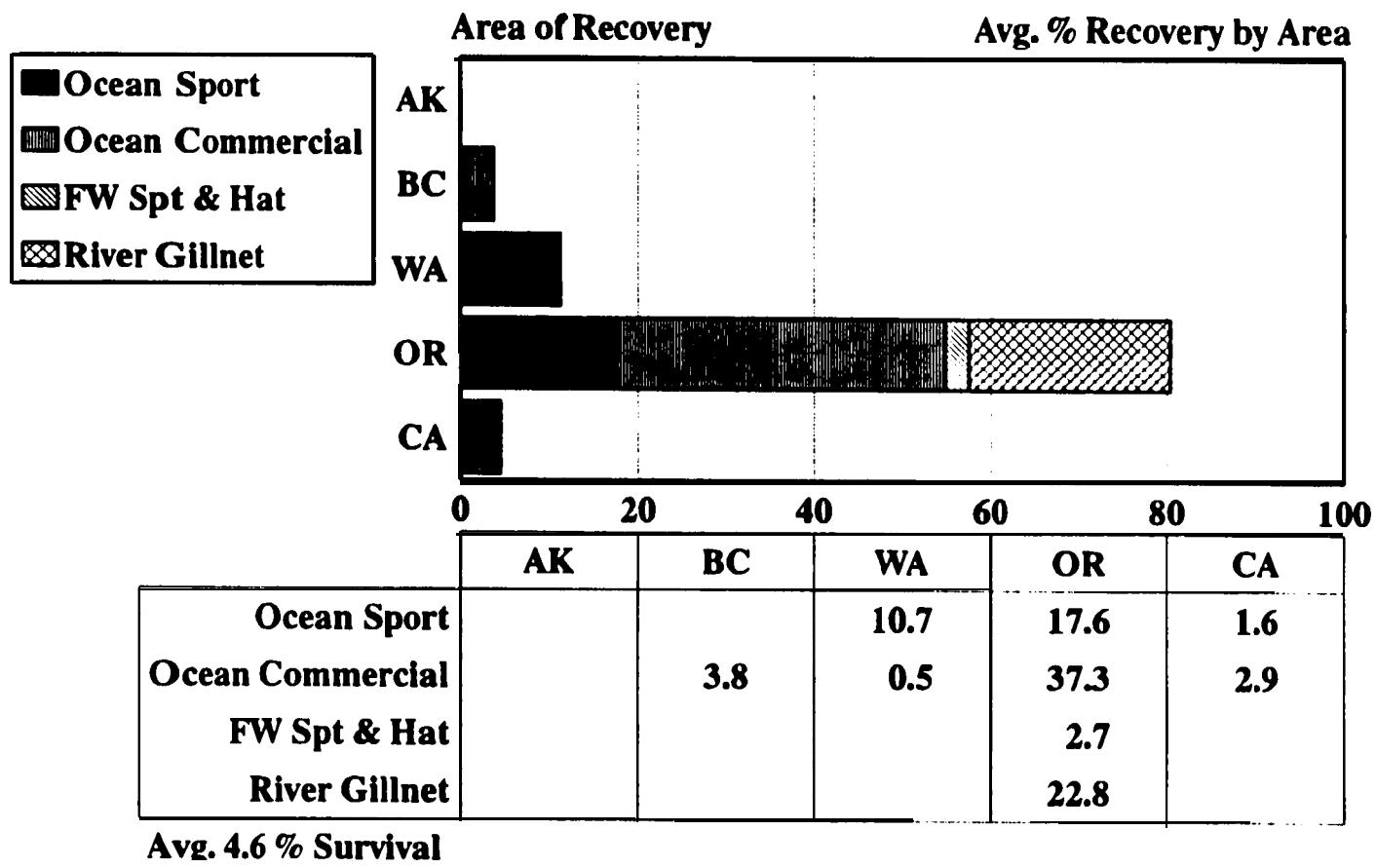


Figure 4.

The 1986 brood of tule fall chinook released from Klaskanine Hatchery survived at a rate of 0.2%. They contributed primarily to the British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon ocean commercial and the Columbia River and Youngs Bay gillnet fisheries (Figure 5).

The 1984 - 1988 brood Klaskanine coho produced an average survival at a rate of 4.2%. They contributed primarily to the Oregon ocean sport, commercial and the Columbia River and Youngs Bay gillnet fisheries (Figure 6).

The 1984 brood Tanner Creek coho stock released in the Klaskanine river had an average survival rate of 2.2% (Figure 7).

Winter steelhead are reared at Klaskanine Hatchery but none have been marked with coded-wire tags for evaluation.

Clatsup Economic Development Commission (CEDC)

CEDC operates a series of freshwater ponds and saltwater net pens in Young Bay near Astoria. CEDC releases coho and chinook salmon.

The 1982 to 1986 brood tule fall chinook released in the South Fork Klaskanine River averaged a survival rate of 0.4%. They were caught primarily in the British Columbia ocean commercial and the lower Columbia River and Youngs Bay gillnet fisheries (Figure 8).

The 1985 Tanner Creek coho stock reared by CEDC and released in the North Fork Klaskanine River survived at a rate of 5.5%. They were harvested primarily in the Oregon ocean commercial and sport fisheries and the lower Columbia and Youngs Bay gillnet fisheries (Figure 9).

The 1984 to 1987 brood Tanner Creek coho stock acclimated in the CEDC freshwater ponds survived at an average rate of 4.0% (Figure 10).

The 1984 to 1988 brood Klaskanine coho stock acclimated in the CEDC freshwater ponds survived at an average rate of 3.0% (Figure 11).

The 1986 brood Big Creek coho stock acclimated in the CEDC freshwater ponds survived at a rate of 3.1% (Figure 12).

The 1987 brood Sandy coho stock acclimated in the CEDC freshwater ponds survived at a rate of 2.0% (Figure 13).

The 1988 brood Clackamas coho stock acclimated in the Youngs Bay saltwater net pens survived at a rate of 8.1% (Figure 14).

# Klaskanine Tule Fall Chinook Released in Klaskanine R

1986 Brood Year

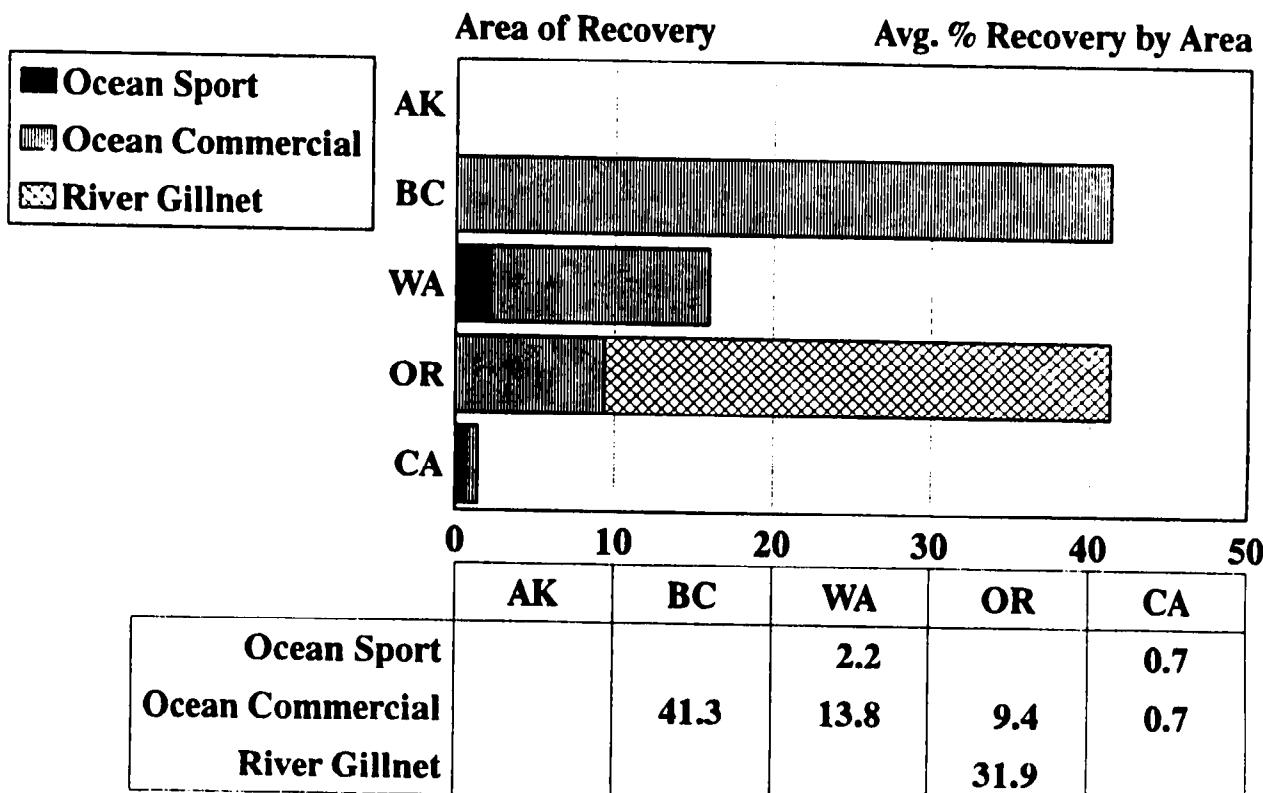


Figure 5,

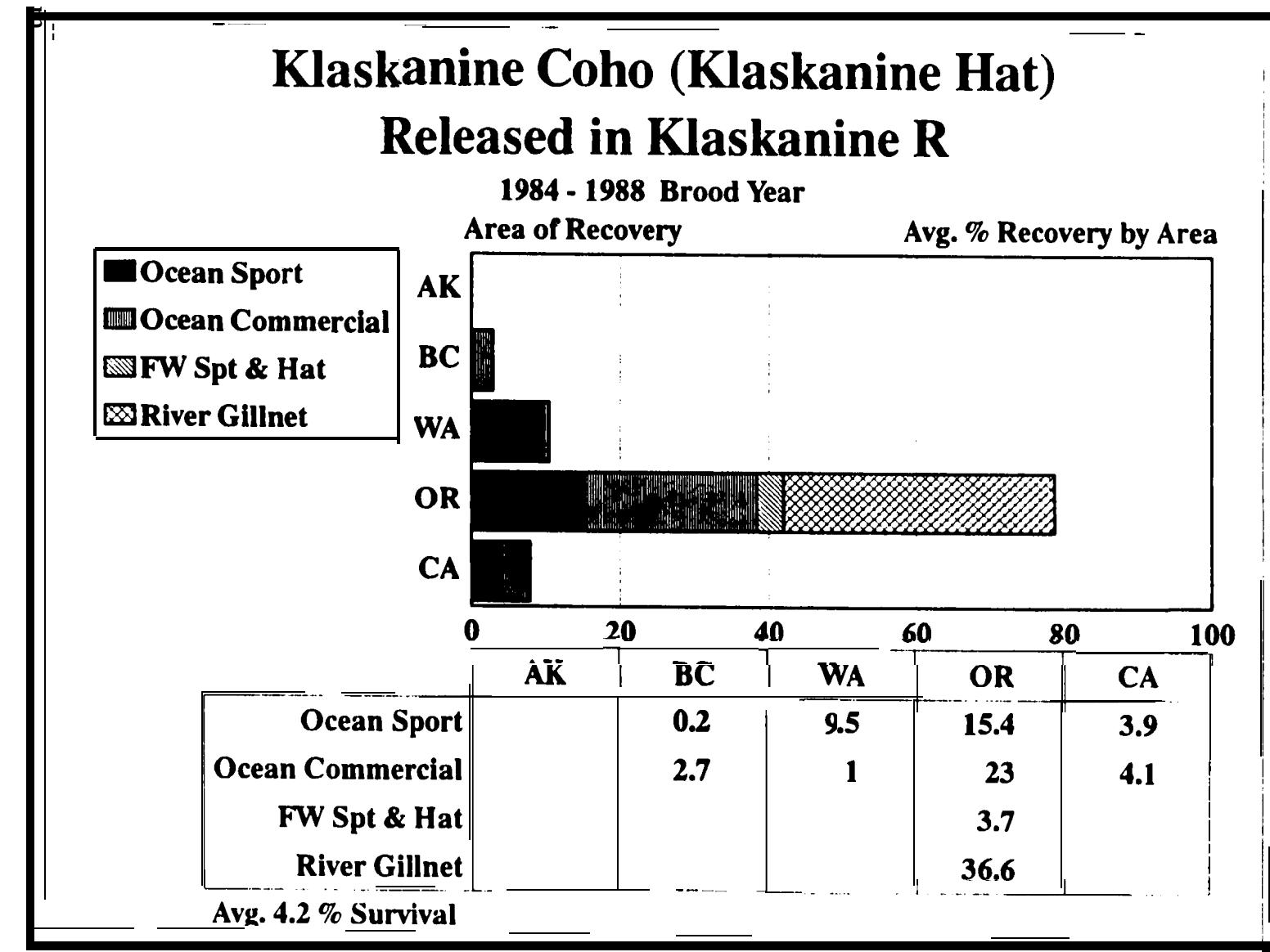


Figure 6.

## Tanner Creek Coho (Klaskanine Hat) Released in Klaskanine R

1984 Brood Year

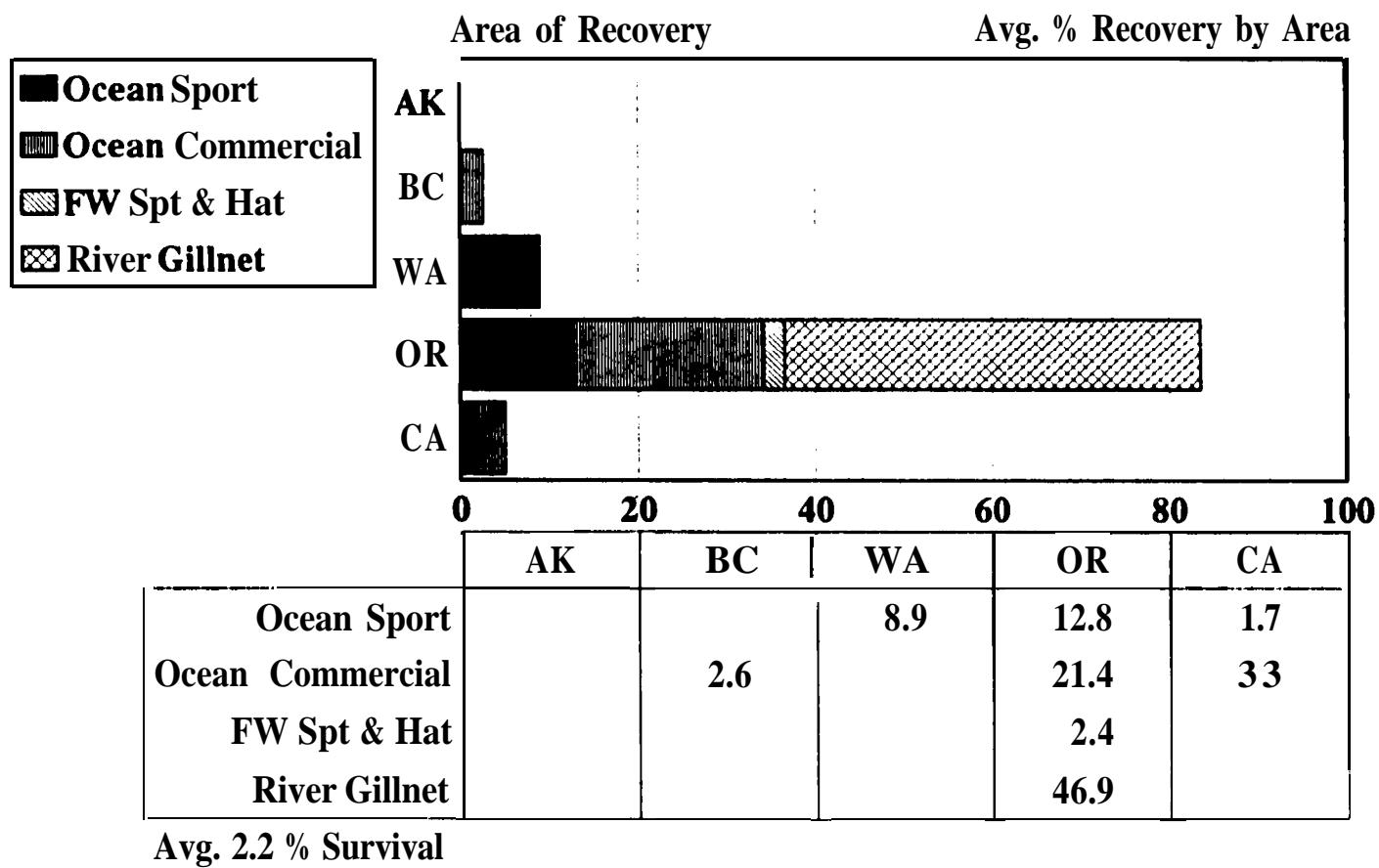


Figure 7.

## Klaskanine Tule Fall Chinook Released in Klaskanine R

1982 - 1986 Brood Year

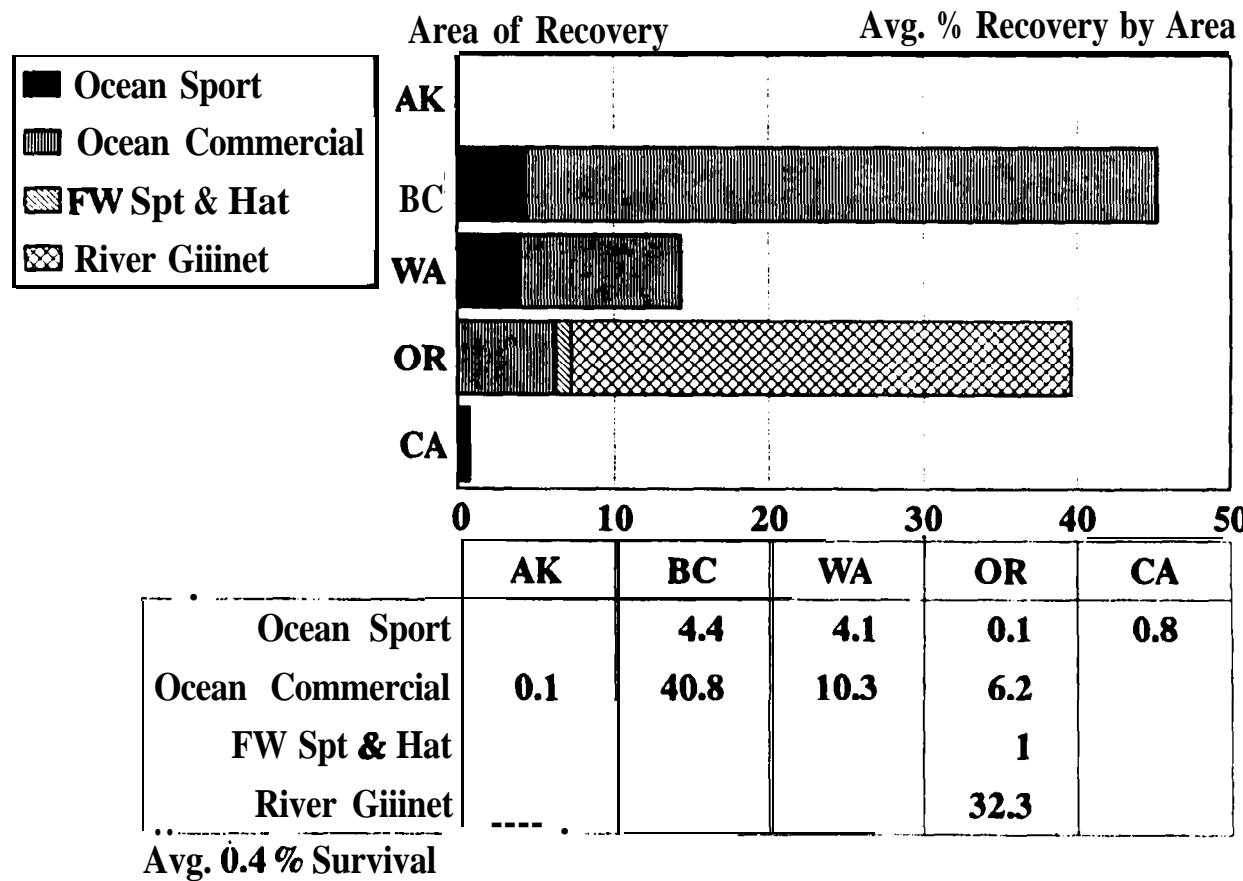
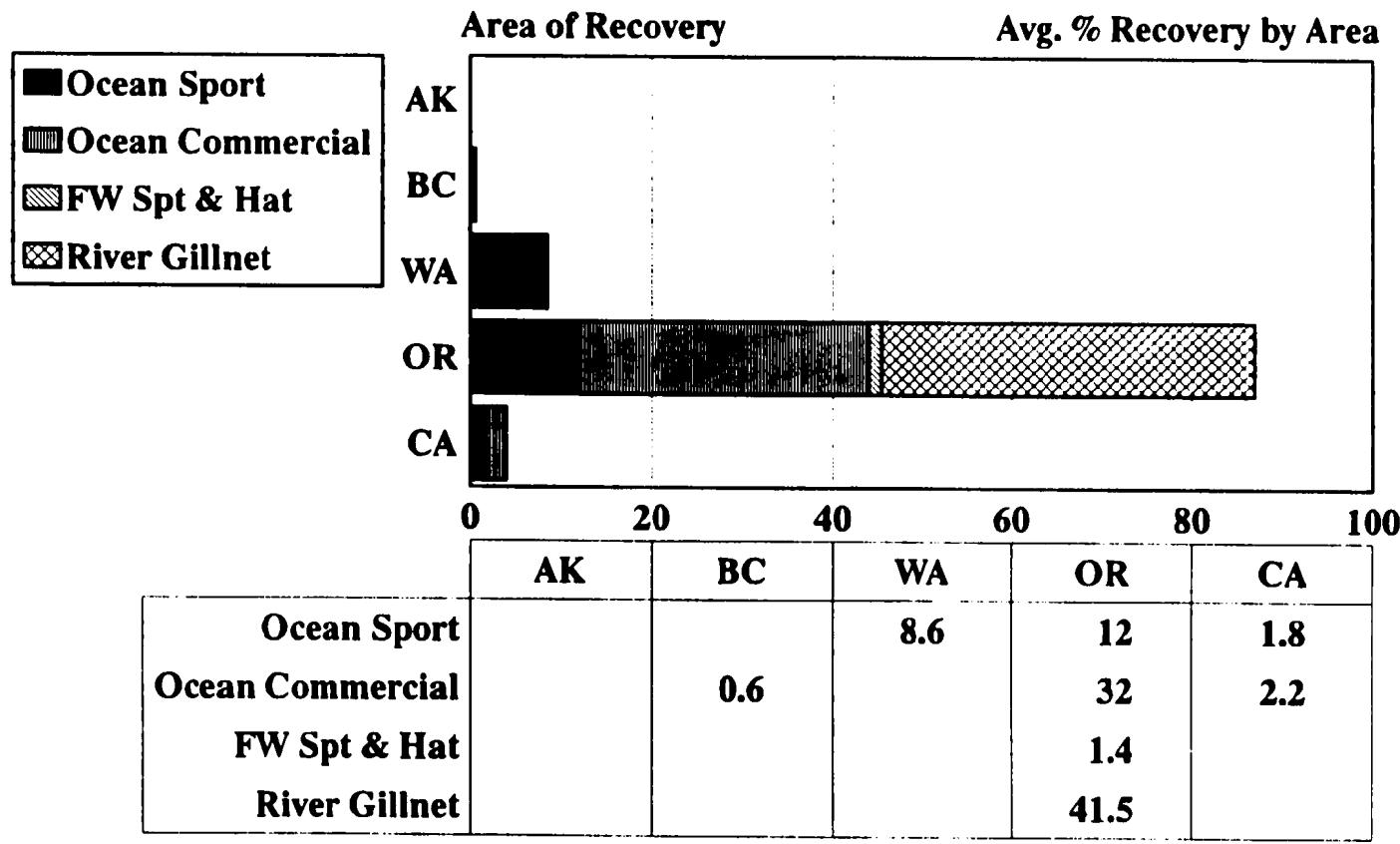


Figure 8.

# Tanner Creek Coho (Klaskanine Hat)

## Released in Klaskanine R

1985 Brood Year



## Tanner Creek Coho (SF Klaskanine Hat)

### Released in Youngs R

1984 - 1987 Brood Year

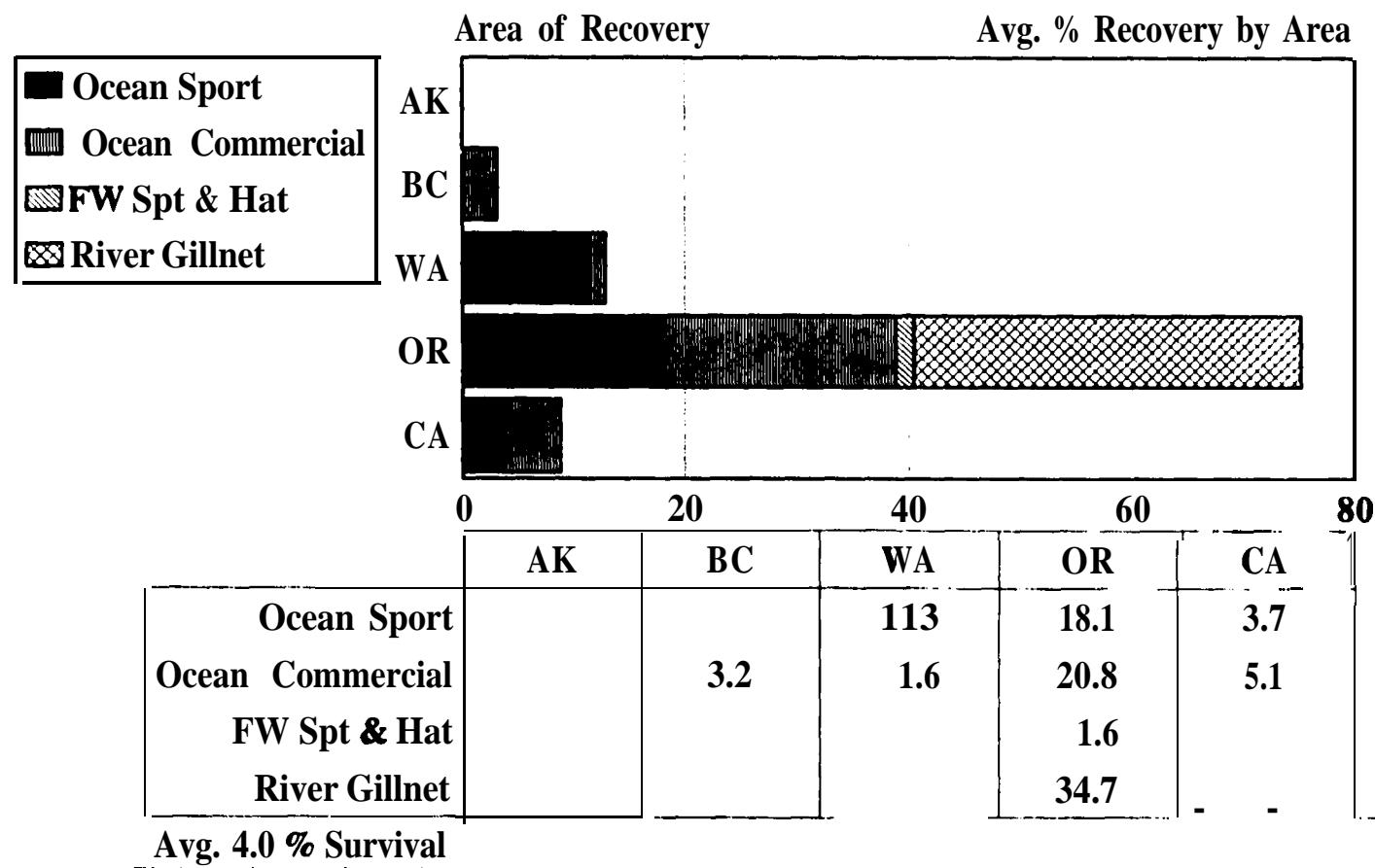


Figure 10.

## Klaskanine Coho (SF Klaskanine Hat) Released in Youngs R

1984 - 1988 Brood Year

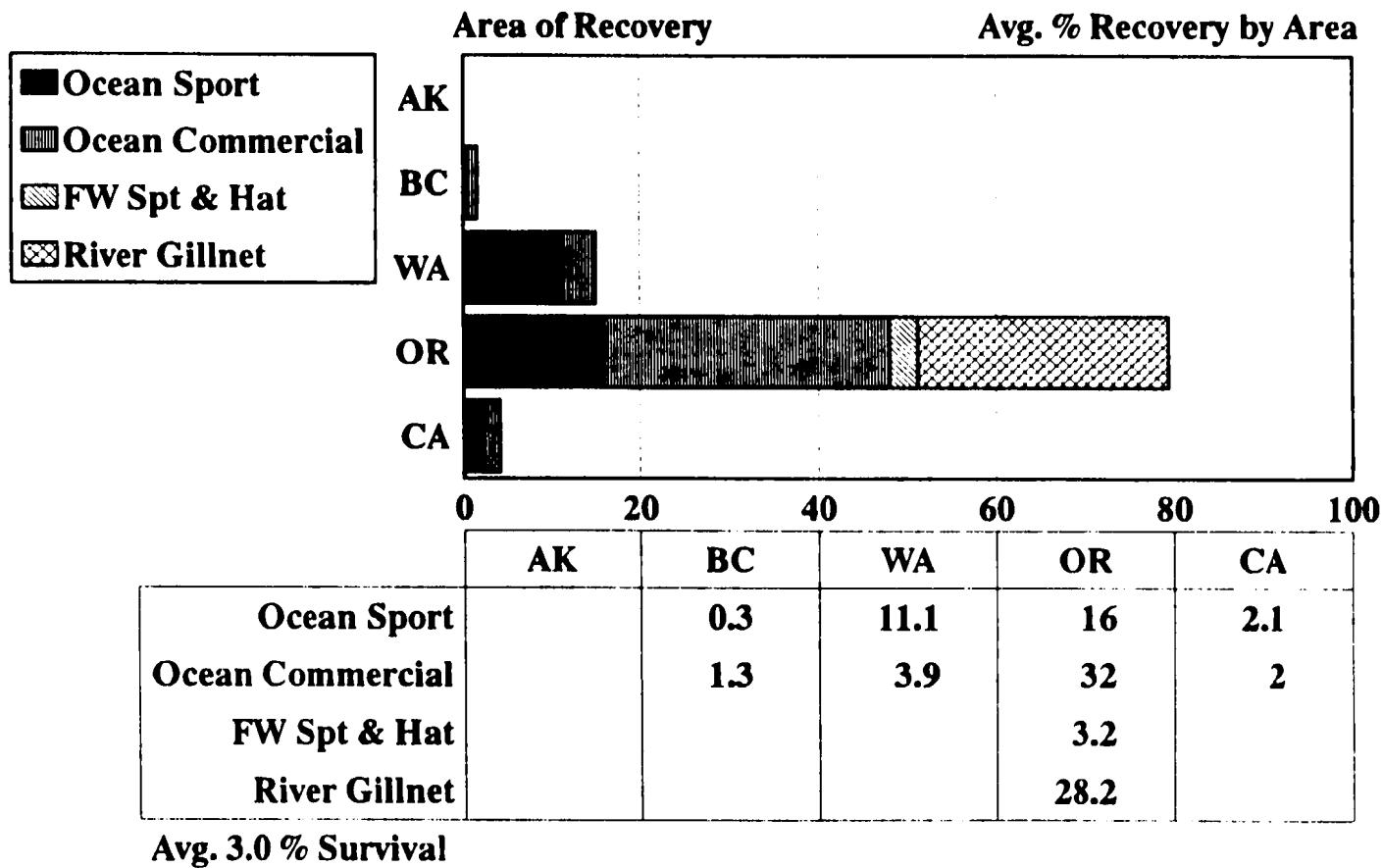


Figure 11.

# Big Creek Coho (SF Klaskanine Hat)

## Released in Youngs R

1986 Brood Year

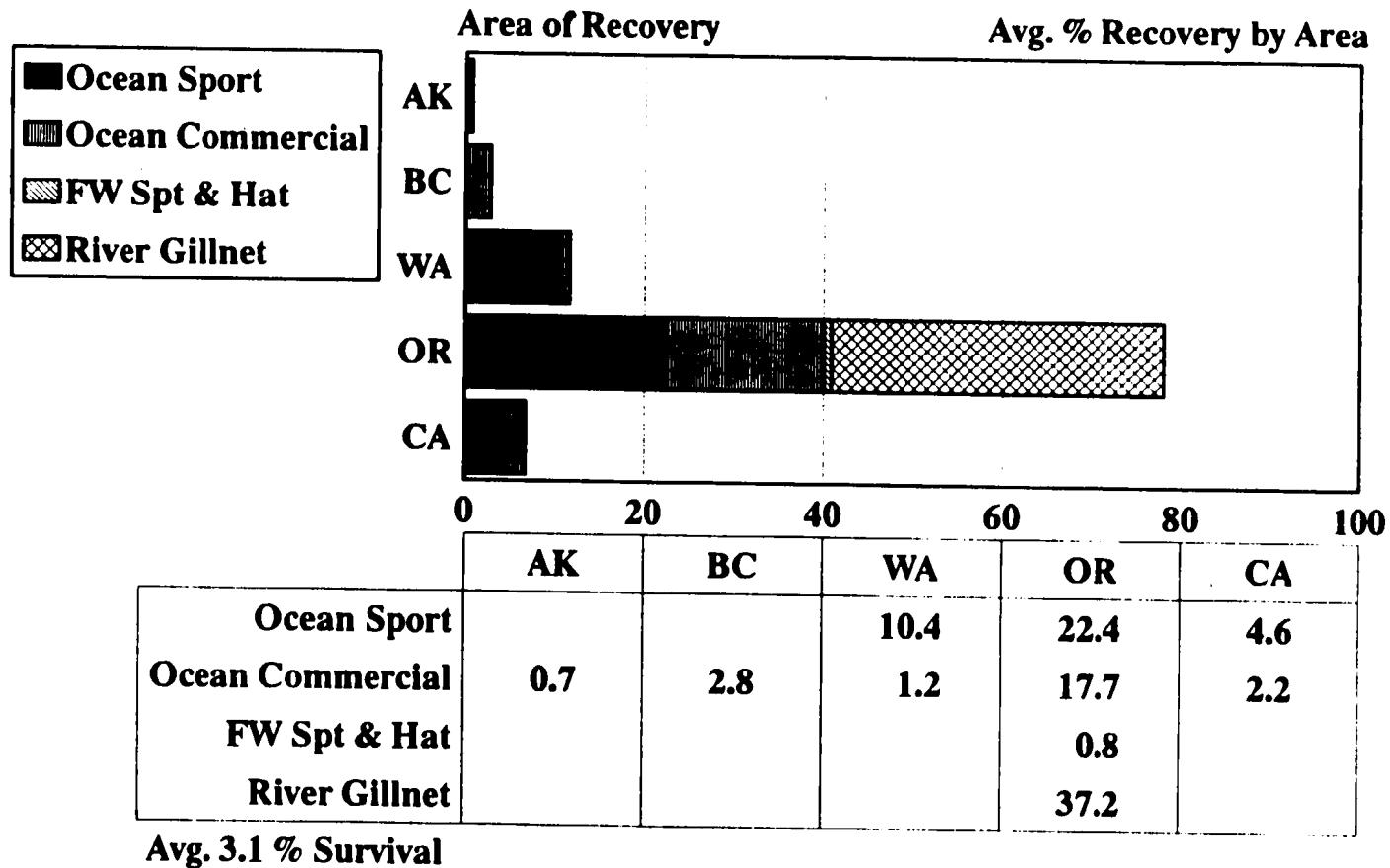


Figure 12.

# Sandy Coho (SF Klaskanine Hat)

## Released in Youngs R

1987 Brood Year

Area of Recovery

Avg. % Recovery by Area

- Ocean Sport
- Ocean Commercial
- FW Spt & Hat
- River Gillnet

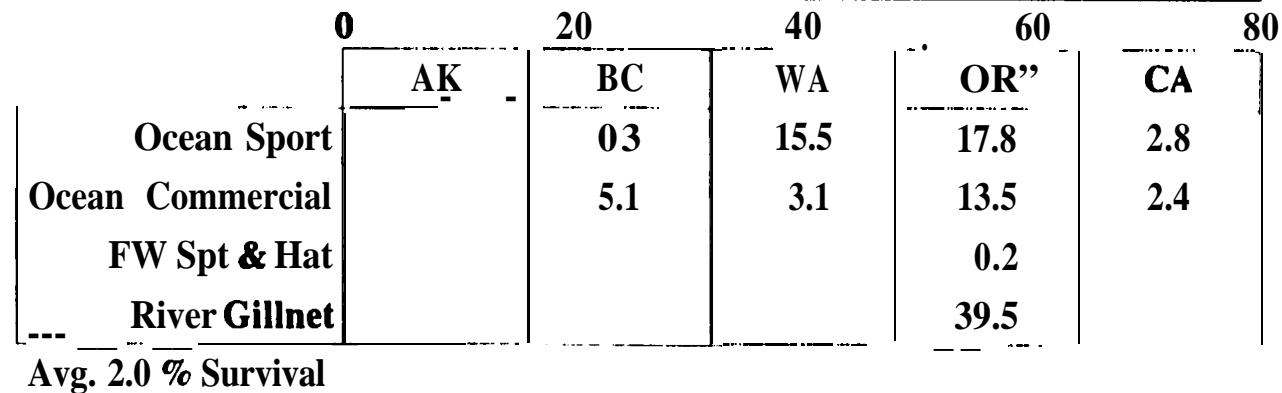
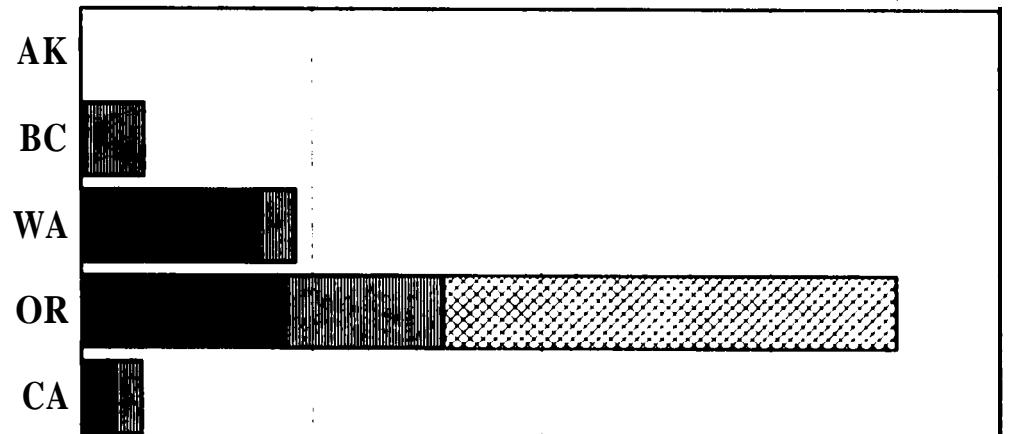


Figure 13.

## Clackamas Coho (SF Klaskanine Hat) Released in Youngs R

1988 Brood Year

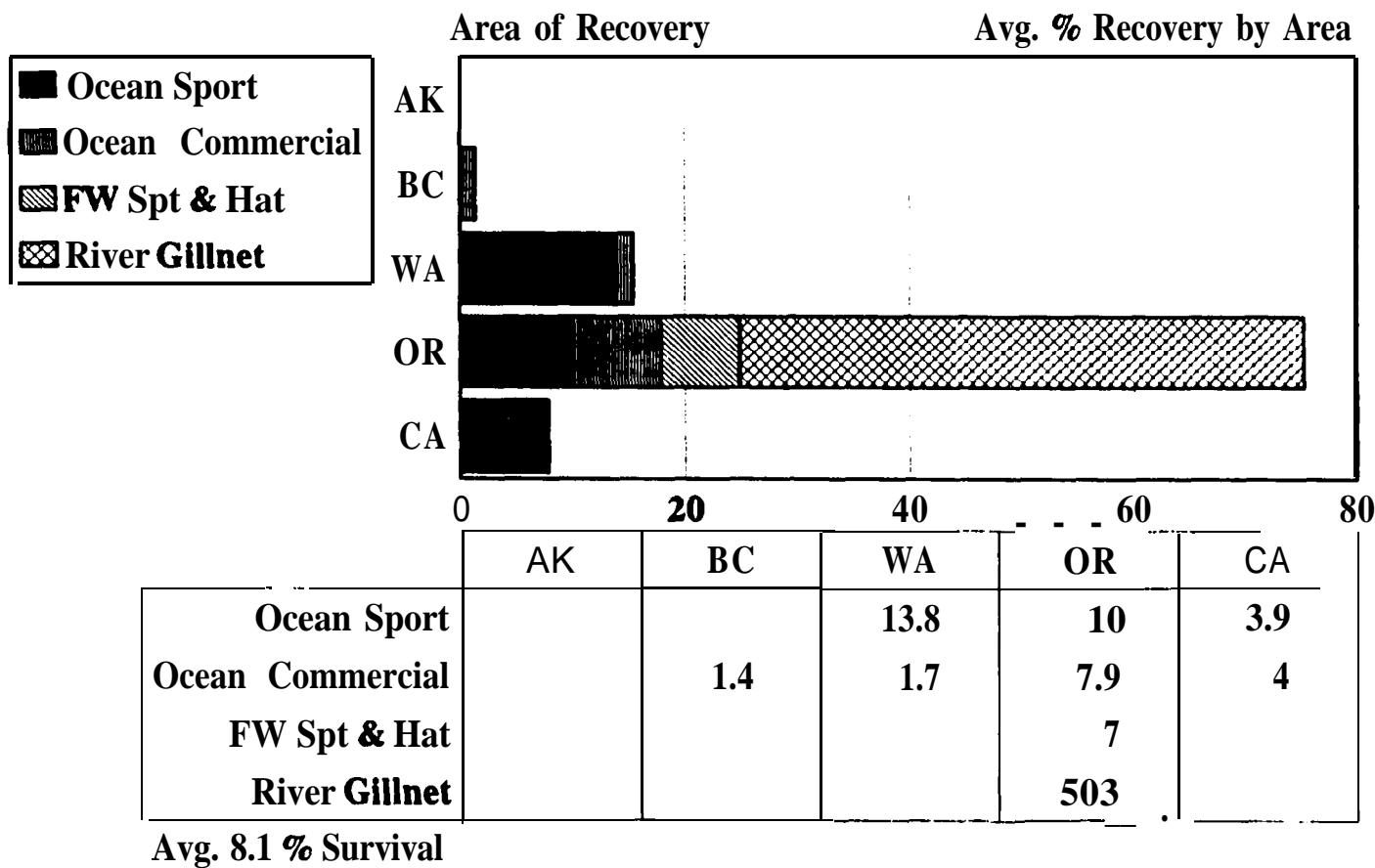


Figure 14.

The 1984 to 1986 brood Rogue stock fall chinook released in the Klaskanine river survived at an average rate of 2.8% (Figure 15).

#### Gnat Creek Hatchery

Gnat Creek Hatchery is located east of Knappa off Highway 30 on Gnat Creek a tributary to the Lower Columbia River. Gnat Creek Hatchery releases summer and winter steelhead and cutthroat trout. None of these groups of fish have been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

#### Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery

Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery is located on Eagle Creek a tributary of the Clackamas River southeast of Portland. Eagle Creek Hatchery presently rears and releases coho salmon in Eagle Creek. Additional coho are reared for ODFW and are transported to net pens for acclimation in Young Bay near Astoria. The saltwater net pens are operated by the Clasp Economic Development Commission (CEDE).

The 1987 brood Eagle Creek coho released in the Collawash River survived at a rate of 0.4% (Figure 16).

The 1988 brood Eagle Creek coho released in the Eagle Creek survived at a rate of 2.2% (Figure 17).

The 1988 brood Sandy stock coho released in the Eagle Creek survived at a rate of 4.7% (Figure 18).

#### Clackamas Hatchery

Clackamas Hatchery is located on the Clackamas River 4 miles west of Estacada near McIver Park. Clackamas Hatchery rears and released spring chinook salmon, summer and winter steelhead trout.

The 1984 to 1986 brood S. Santiam stock spring chinook released in the Clackamas River survived at an average rate of 0.8%. They were caught primarily in the Oregon freshwater sport fishery with lesser contributions to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 19).

None of the summer and winter steelhead were marked with coded-wire tags for evaluation.

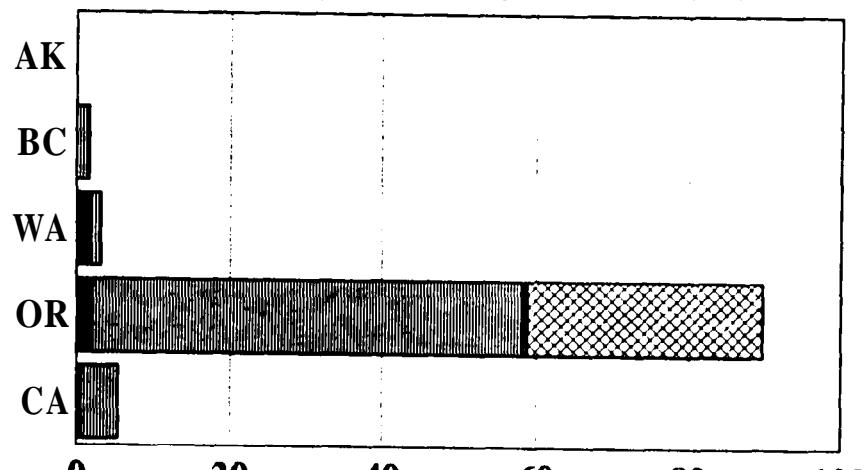
## Rogue Fall Chinook (SF Klaskanine Hat) Released in Klaskanine R

1984 - 1986 Brood Year

Area of Recovery

Avg. % Recovery by Area

- Ocean Sport
- Ocean Commercial
- FW Spt & Hat
- River Gillnet



	AK	BC	WA	OR	CA
Ocean Sport				2	0.6
Ocean Commercial			1.1	56.3	4.8
FW Spt & Hat				0.5	
River Gillnet				30.9	

Avg. 2.8 % Survival

Figure 15,

## Late Clackamas Coho (Eagle Creek Hat) Released in Collawash R

1987 Brood Year

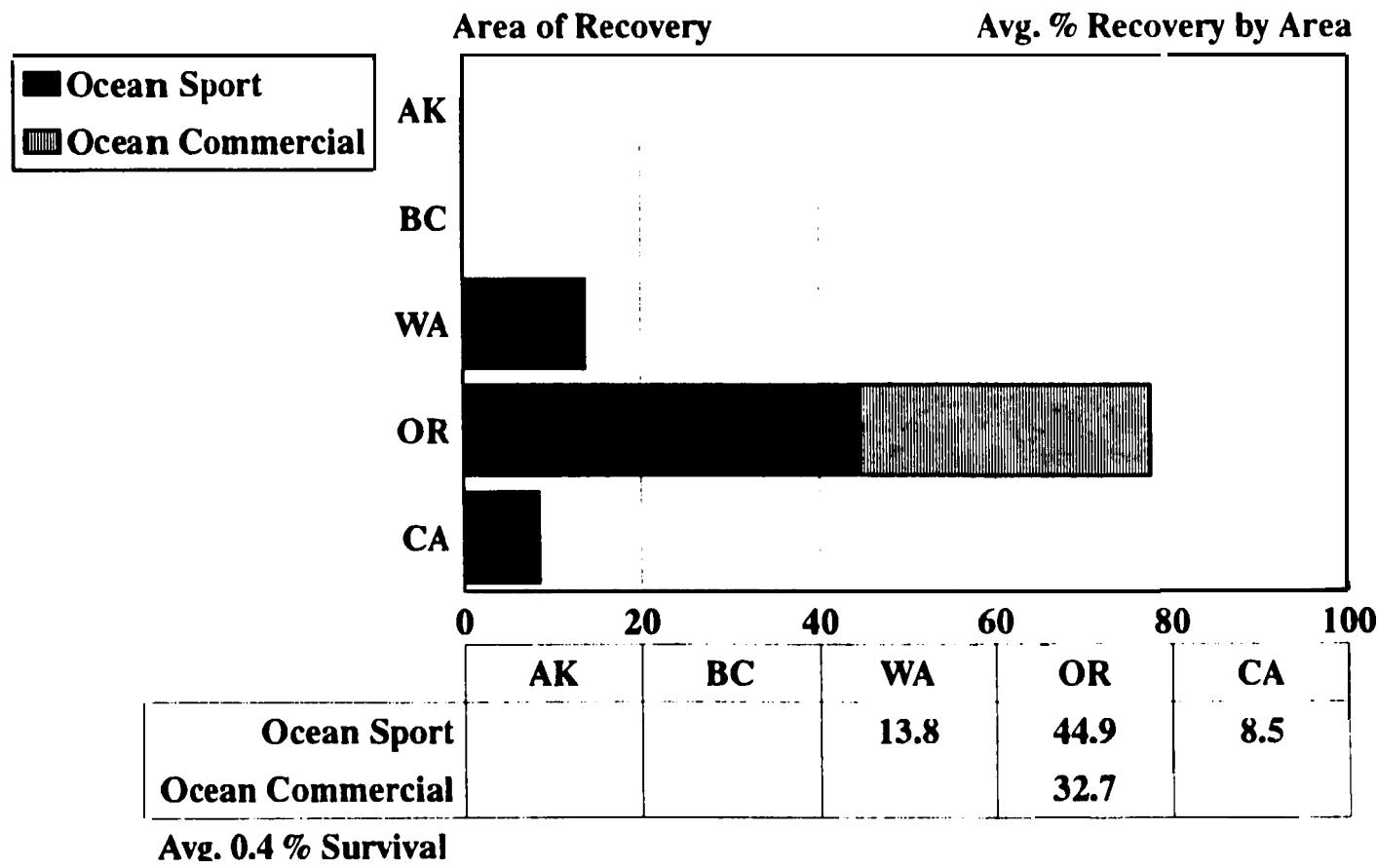


Figure 16.

# Clackamas Coho (Eagle Creek Hat)

## Released in Eagle Creek

1988 Brood Year

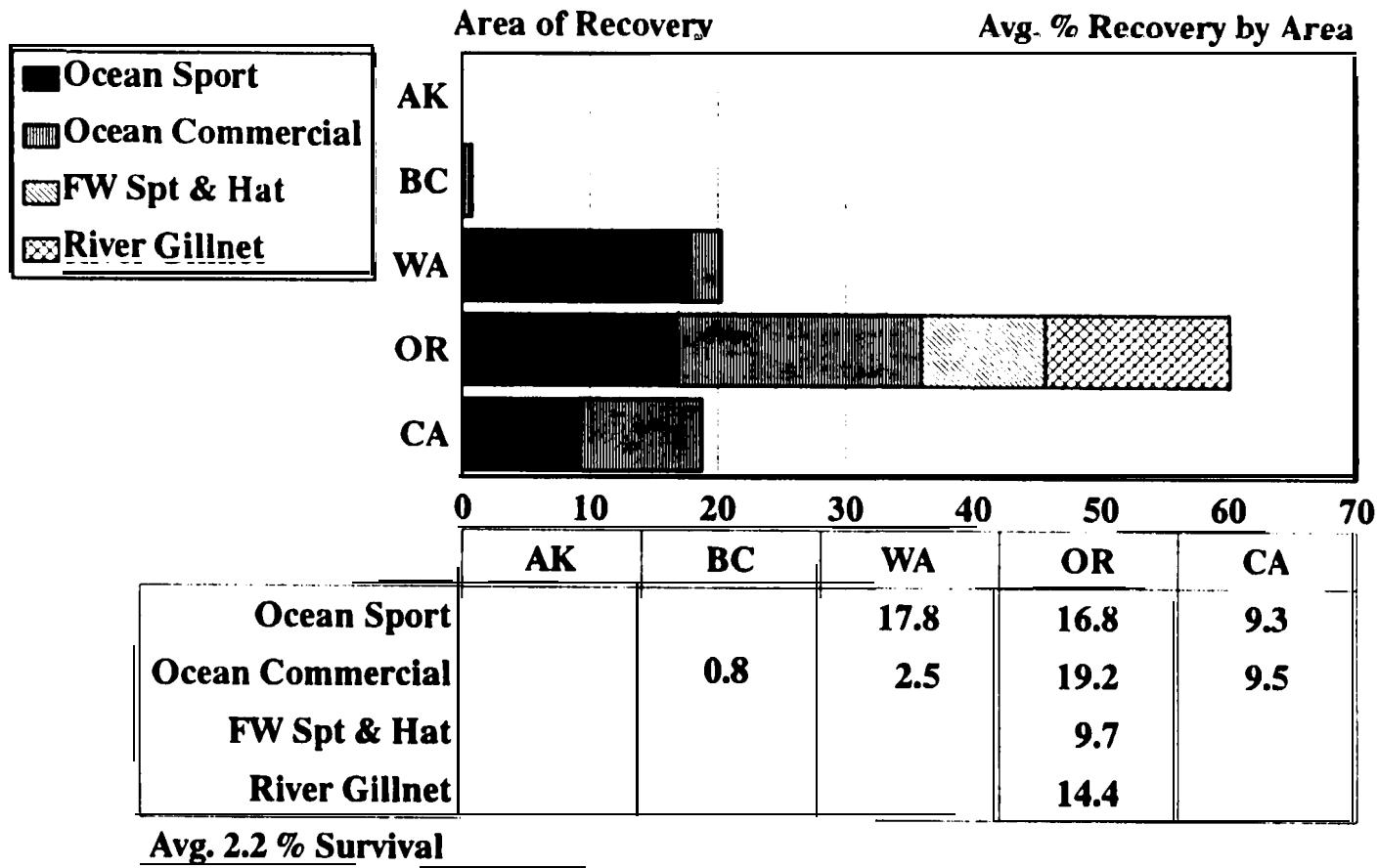
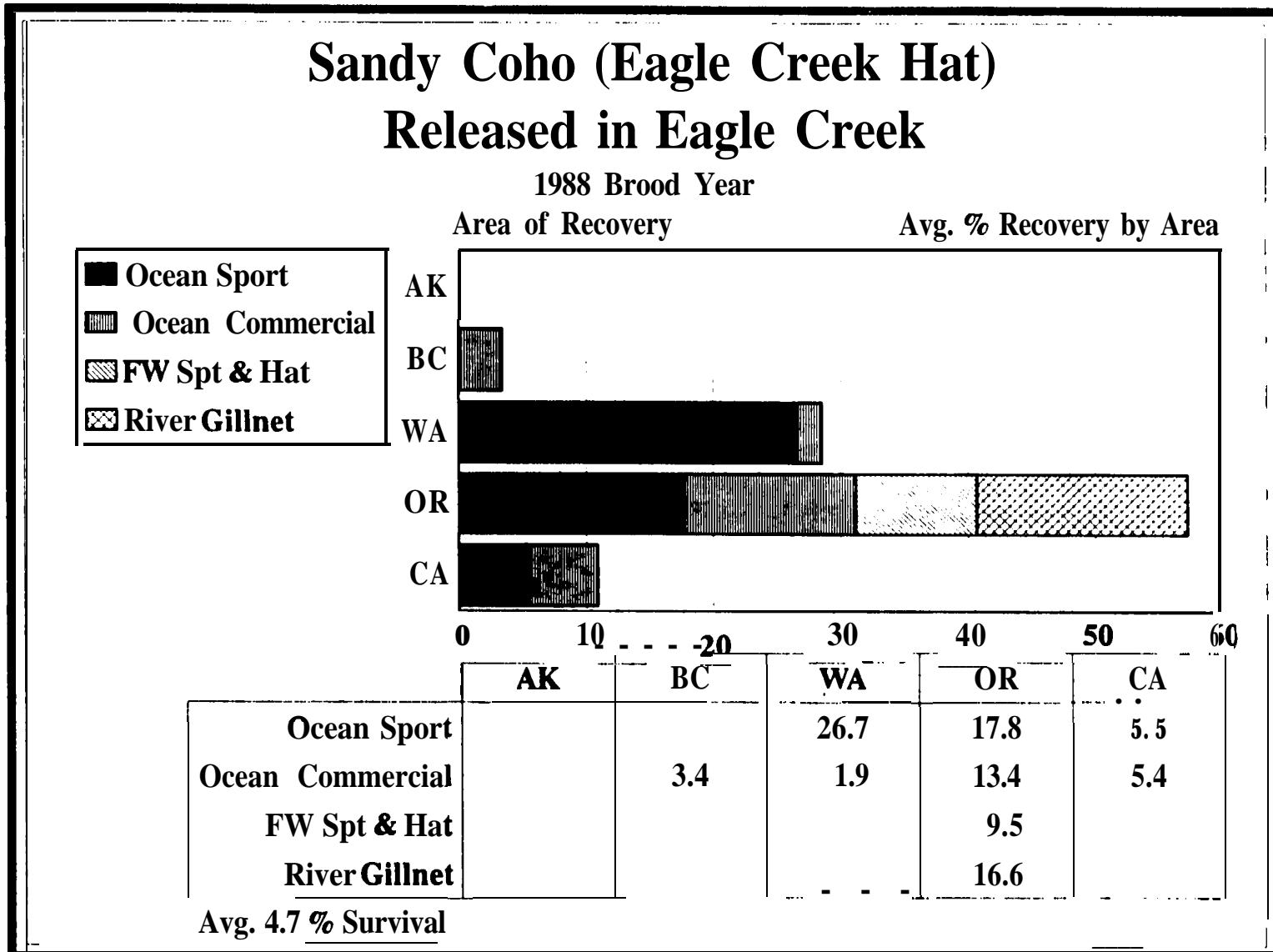


Figure 17.

**Figure 18.**

## S Santiam Spring Chinook (Clackamas Hat) Released in Clackamas R

1984 - 1986 Brood Year

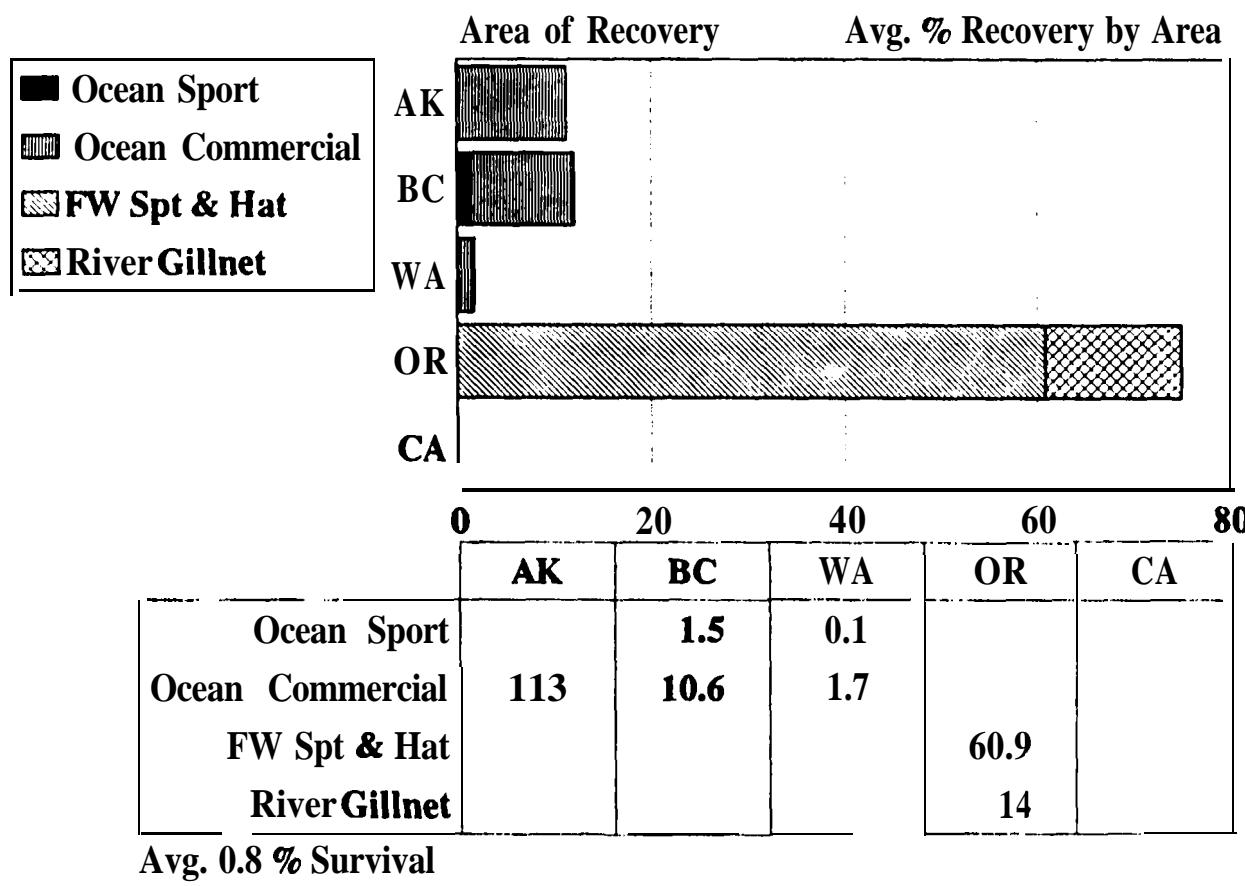


Figure 19.

### Marion Forks Hatchery

Marion Forks Hatchery is located on the North Santiam River 10 miles east of Idana on Highway 22. Marion Forks Hatchery rears and releases spring chinook salmon, winter steelhead and cutthroat.

The 1982 to 1986 brood years of spring chinook salmon released in the North Santiam River survived at an average rate of 1.0% and contributed primarily to the Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 20).

The 1984 brood of spring chinook salmon reared at Marion Forks Hatchery and released in the South Santiam River survived at a rate of 1.1% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial, Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 21).

The 1984 to 1986 brood years of spring chinook salmon reared at Marion Forks Hatchery and released in the McKenzie River survived at a rate of 1.2% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial, Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 22).

The 1983 brood of spring chinook salmon reared at Marion Forks Hatchery and released in the Willamette River survived at a rate of 1.0% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial, Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 23).

The winter steelhead and cutthroat trout released by the Marion Forks Hatchery were not coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

### South Santiam Hatchery

The South Santiam Hatchery is located below Foster Dam on the South Santiam River near Sweet Home. South Santiam Hatchery rears and releases spring chinook salmon and summer steelhead trout.

The 1984 to 1986 brood years of spring chinook salmon reared at South Santiam Hatchery and released in the South Santiam River survived at a rate of 1.0% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial, Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 24).

The 1985 to 1986 brood years of Clackamas stock coho salmon reared at South Santiam Hatchery and released in the Collawash River survived at a rate of 1.0% and contributed primarily to the Alaska, British Columbia and Oregon ocean commercial, Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 25).

## N. Santiam Spring Chinook (Marion Forks Hat) Released in Santiam R

1982 - 1986 Brood Year

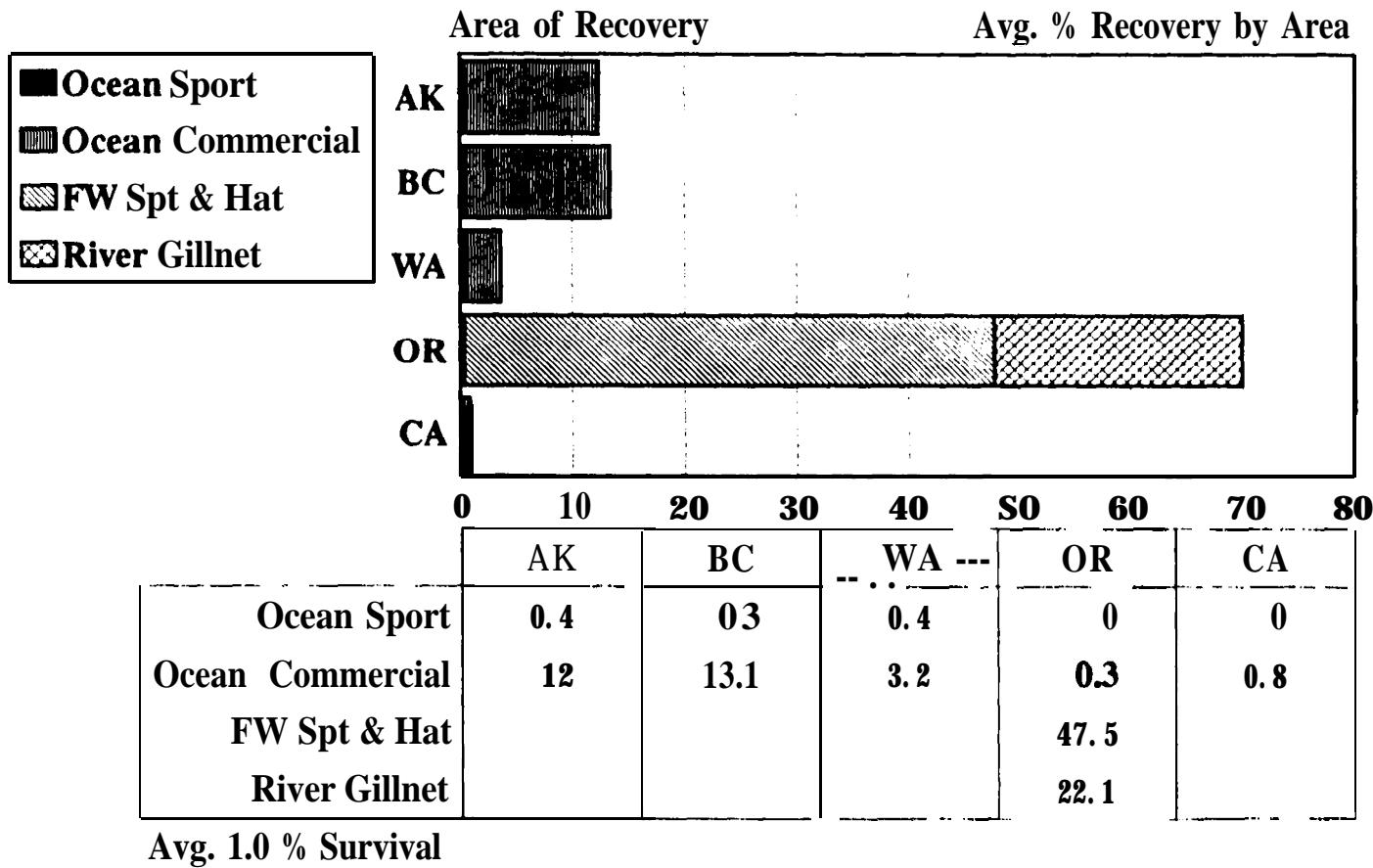


Figure 20.

## S. Santiam Spring Chinook (Marion Forks Hat) Released in Santiam R

1984 Brood Year

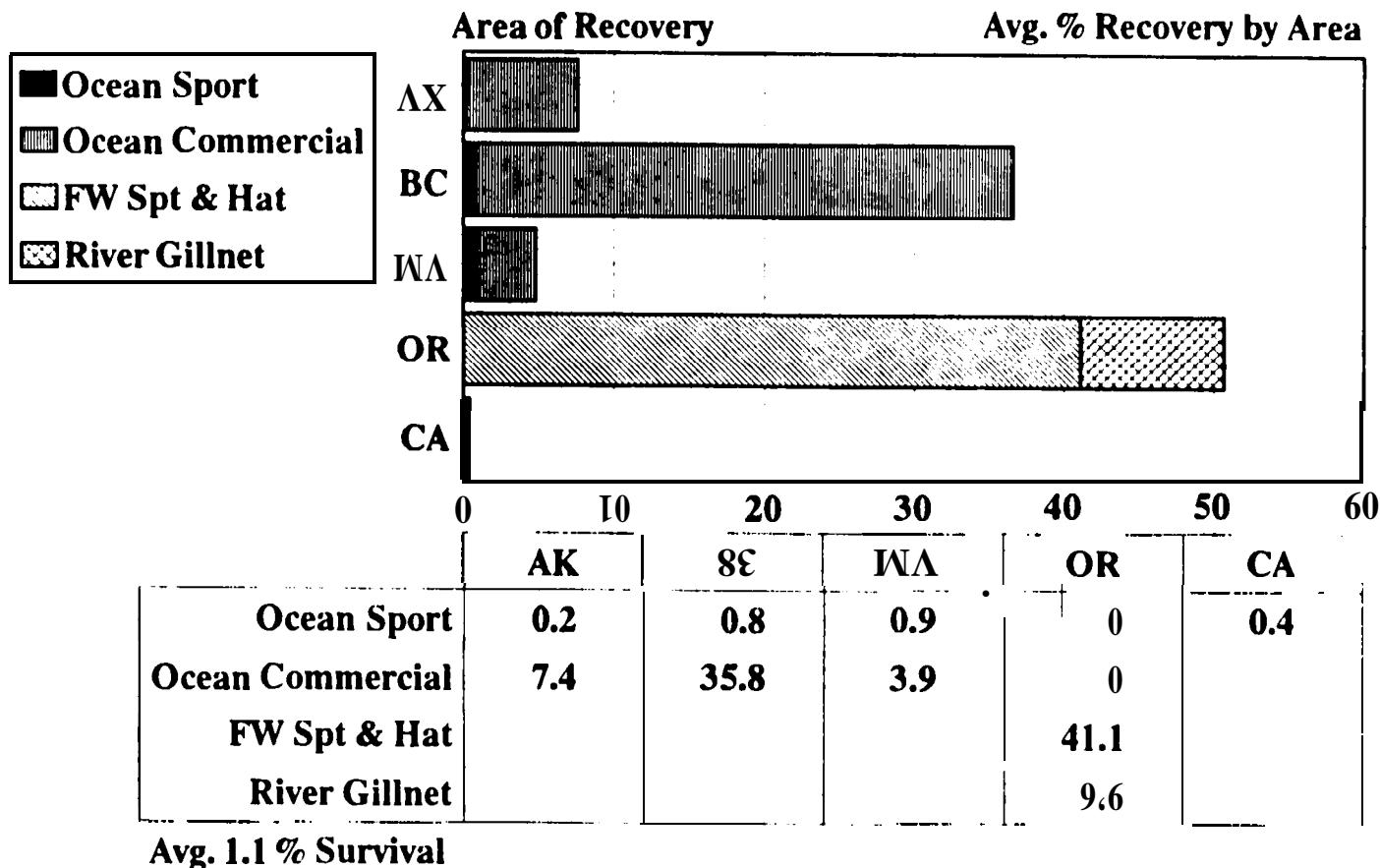


Figure 21.

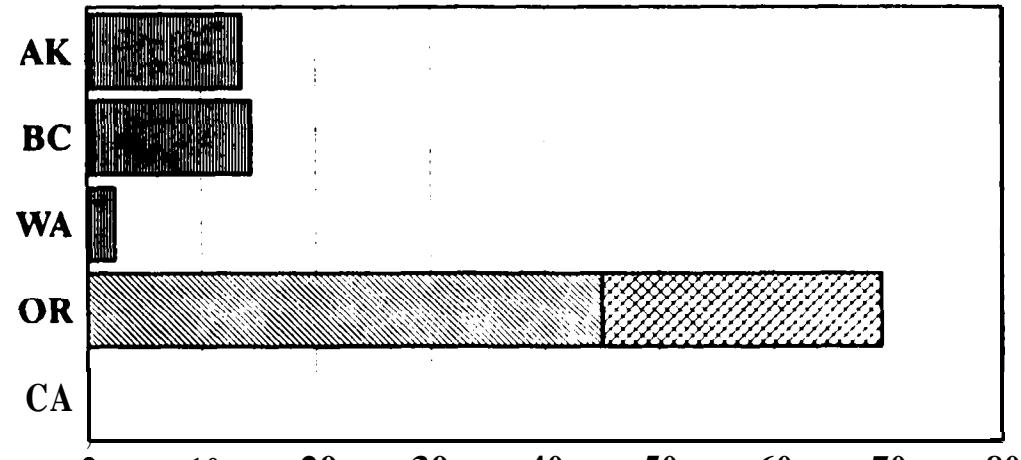
## McKenzie Spring Chinook Released in McKenzie R

1984 - 1986 Brood Year

Area of Recovery

Avg. % Recovery by Area

- Ocean Sport
- Ocean Commercial
- FW Spt & Hat
- River Gillnet



	AK	BC	WA	OR	CA
Ocean Sport	0.4	0.5	0.1		
Ocean Commercial	13.2	13.9	23		
FW Spt & Hat				45	
River Gillnet				24.5	

Avg. 1.2 % Survival

Figure 22.

## Willamette Spring Chinook (Marion Forks Hat) Released in Santiam R

1983 Brood Year

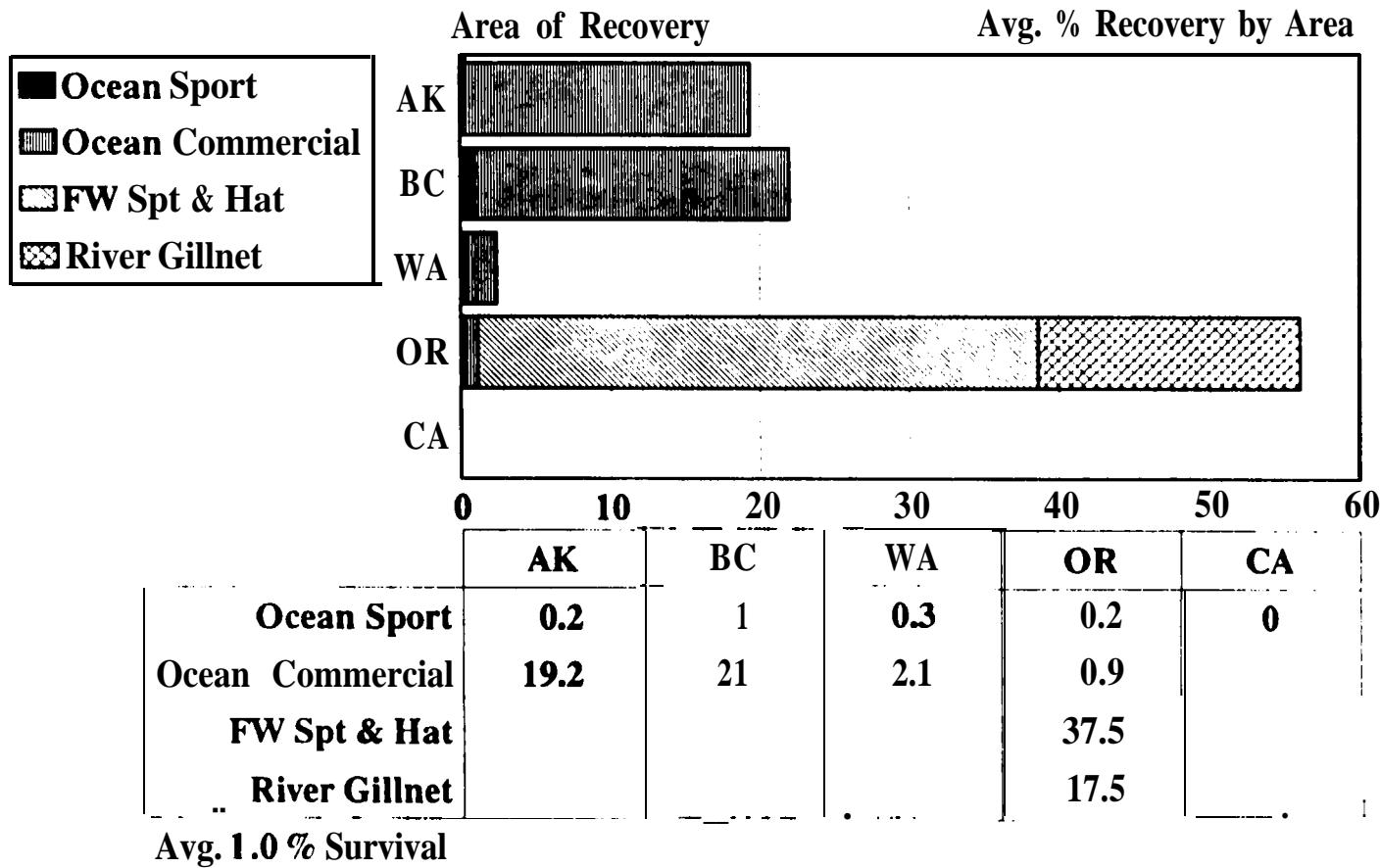


Figure 23.

## S Santiam Spring Chinook (S Santiam Hat) Released in S Santiam R

1984 - 1986 Brood Year

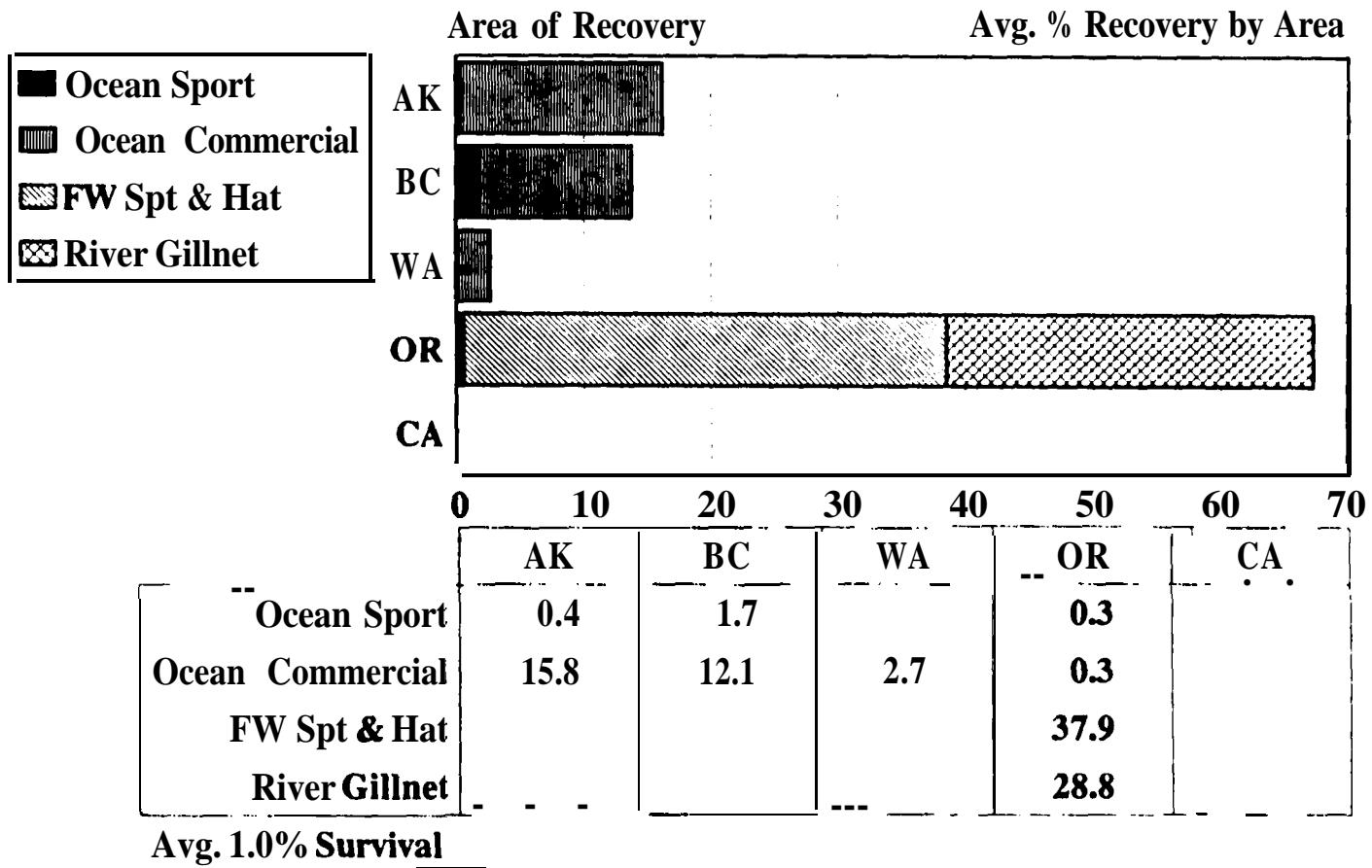


Figure 24.

## Clackamas Coho (S Santiam Hat) Released in Collawash R

1985 - 1986 Brood Year

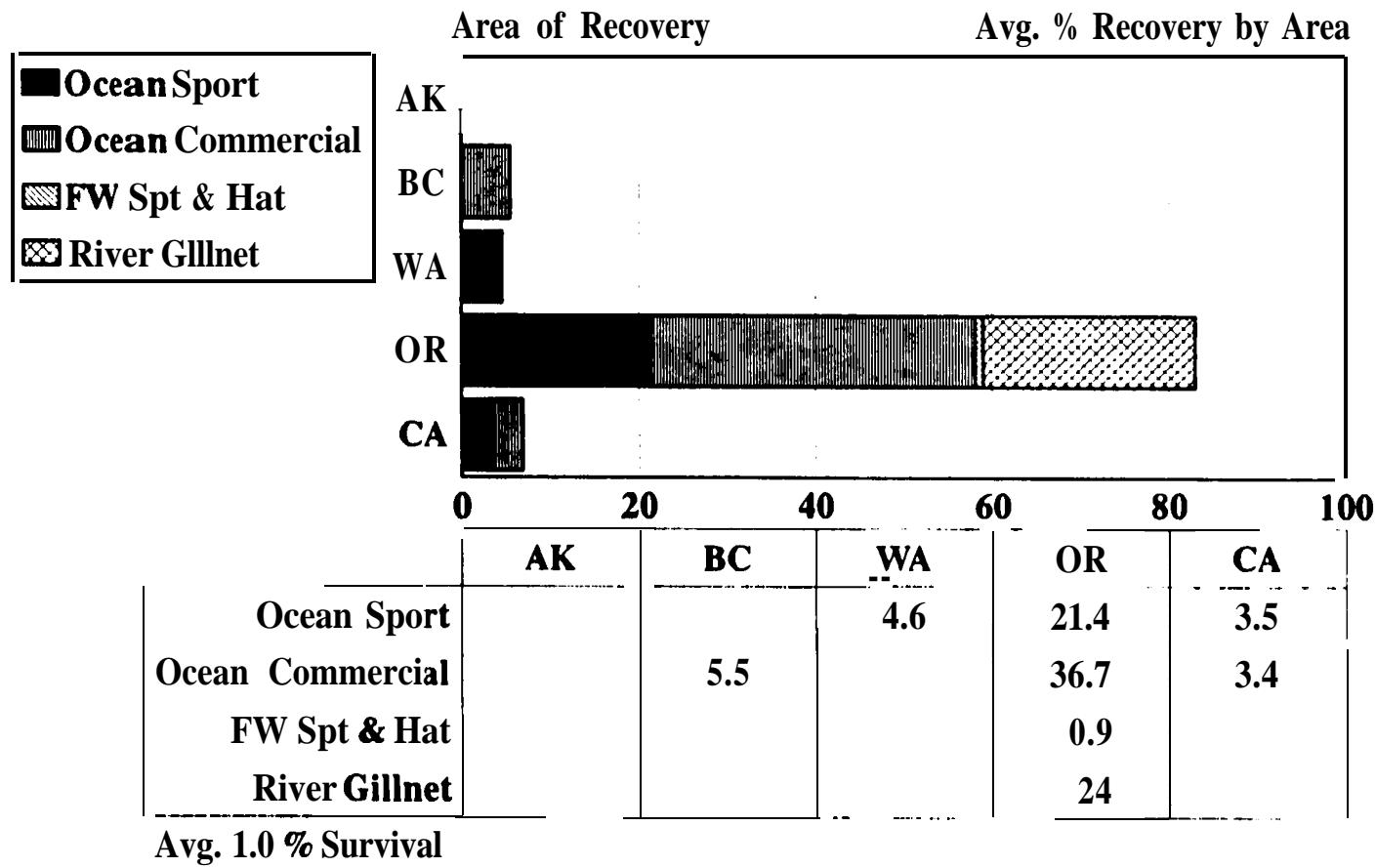


Figure 25.

The winter steelhead trout released by the South Santiam Hatchery were not coded-wire tagged to permit evaluation.

#### Stayton Rearing Pond

Stayton Pond, a refurbished gravel pit located south of Stayton is operated as a satellite of the South Santiam Hatchery. Tule fall chinook are reared and released from Stayton Pond. The 1982 to 1986 brood of tule fall chinook released from Stayton pond survived an average rate of 0.9% and contributed primarily to the British Columbia, Washington and Oregon ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 26).

#### Roaring River Hatchery

Roaring River Hatchery rears and releases winter steelhead and rainbow trout. None of these fish have been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

#### McKenzie Hatchery

McKenzie Hatchery is located on the McKenzie River off Highway 126 18 miles east of Springfield. McKenzie Hatchery rears and releases spring chinook salmon and summer steelhead trout. The 1984 to 1986 brood years of spring chinook salmon released in the McKenzie River survived at a rate of 1.2% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial, Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 27).

None of the summer steelhead released from McKenzie Hatchery have been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

#### Leaburg Hatchery

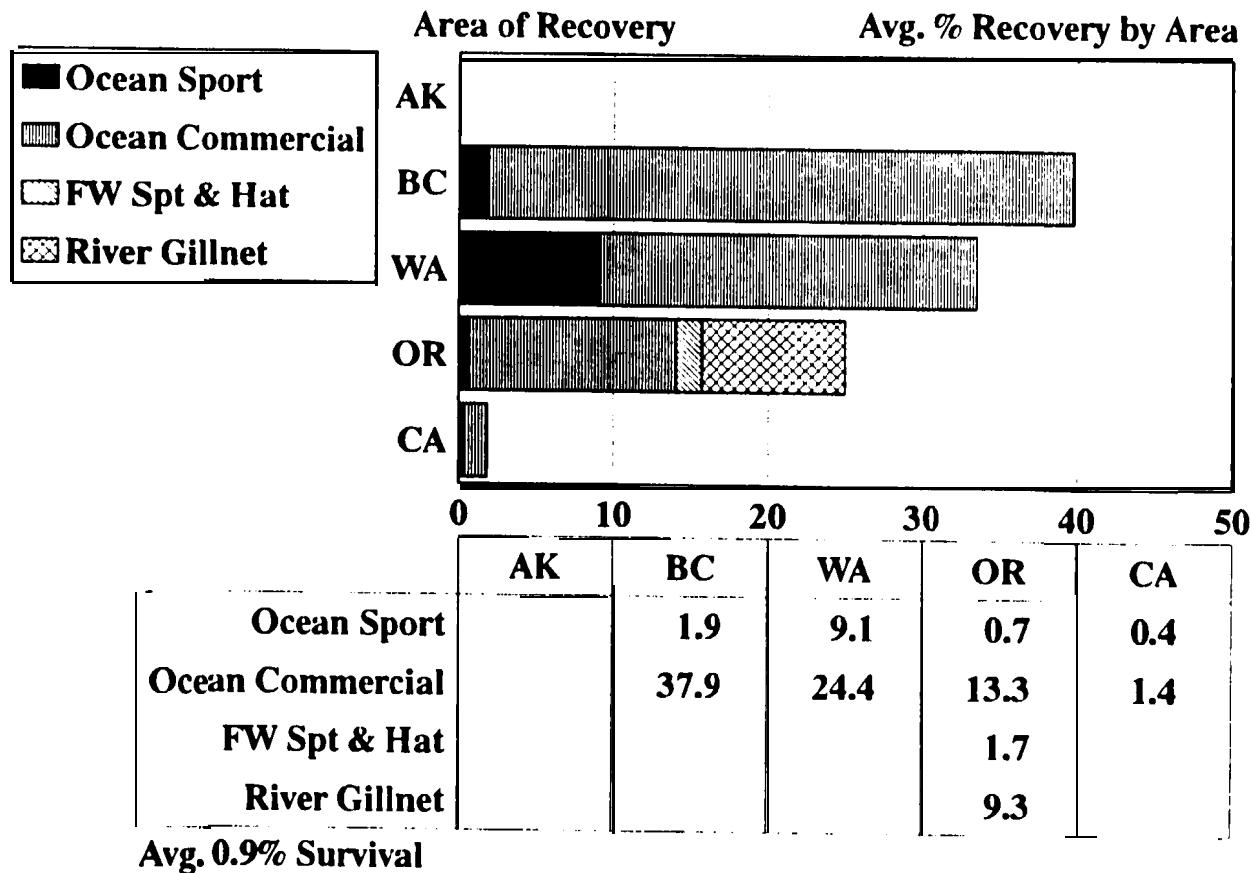
Leaburg Hatchery is located on the McKenzie River off Highway 126, 16 miles east of Springfield. McKenzie Hatchery rears and releases summer steelhead and rainbow trout. None of these fish have been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

#### Willamette Hatchery

Willamette Hatchery is located on the Willamette River 1 mile east of Oakridge off Highway 58. Willamette Hatchery rears and releases spring chinook salmon, summer and winter steelhead and rainbow trout.

# Stayton Pond Tule Fall Chinook Released in Willamette R

1982 - 1986 Brood Year



# McKenzie Spring Chinook Released in McKenzie R

1984 - 1986 Brood Year

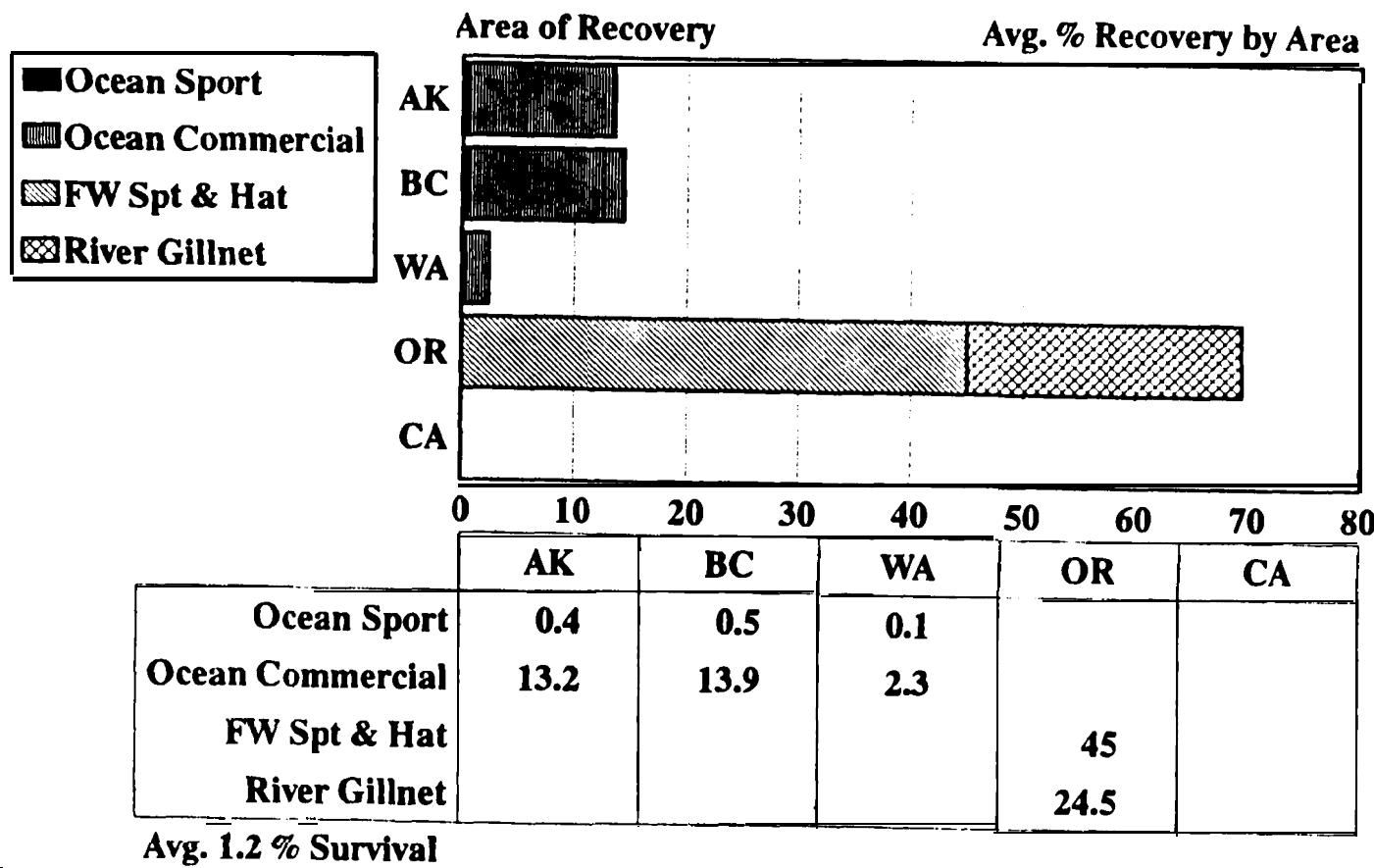


Figure 27.

The 1984 to 1986 brood years of spring chinook salmon reared at Willamette Hatchery and released in the Willamette River survived at a rate of 1.4% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial, Oregon freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 28).

#### Sandy Hatchery

Sandy Hatchery is located on the Sandy River 1 mile northeast of Sandy off Highway 26. Sandy Hatchery rears and releases coho salmon, rainbow and brook trout.

The 1984 to 1988 brood years of coho released in the Sandy River survived at an average rate of 5.1% and contributed primarily to the Washington and Oregon ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 29).

None of the rainbow or brook trout released by Sandy Hatchery were coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

#### Cascade Hatchery

The Cascade Hatchery is located off Highway 84 near Bonneville Dam. Cascade Hatchery rears and releases coho salmon that are presently all trucked and released in the Yakima and Umatilla River systems.

The 1985 to 1988 brood years of coho released in the Umatilla River survived at an average rate of 2.4% and contributed primarily to the Washington, Oregon and California ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 30).

The 1986 to 1988 brood years of coho released in the Yakima River survived at an average rate of 1.5% and contributed primarily to the Washington, Oregon and California ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 31).

#### Bonneville Hatchery

Bonneville Hatchery is located on the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam just off Highway 84. Bonneville Hatchery rears and releases tule and up river bright fall chinook, spring chinook and coho salmon.

The 1983 to 1986 brood years of tule fall chinook survived at an average rate of 0.9% and contributed primarily to the British Columbia, Washington and Oregon ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 32).

## Willamette Spring Chinook (Willamette Hat) Released in Willamette R

1984 - 1986 Brood Year

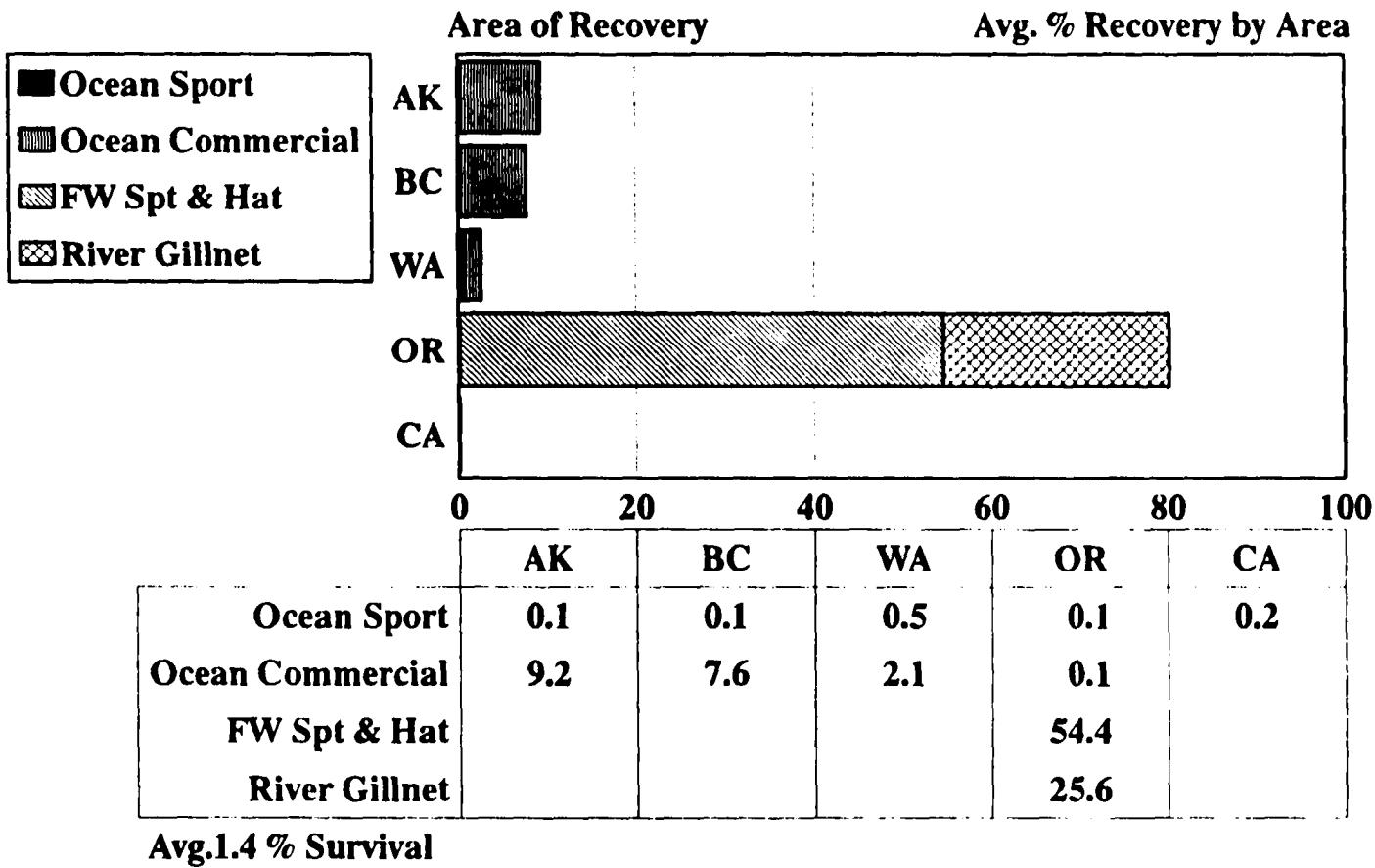


Figure 28.

# Sandy R Coho (Sandy R Hat)

## Released in Sandy R

1985 - 1988 Brood Year

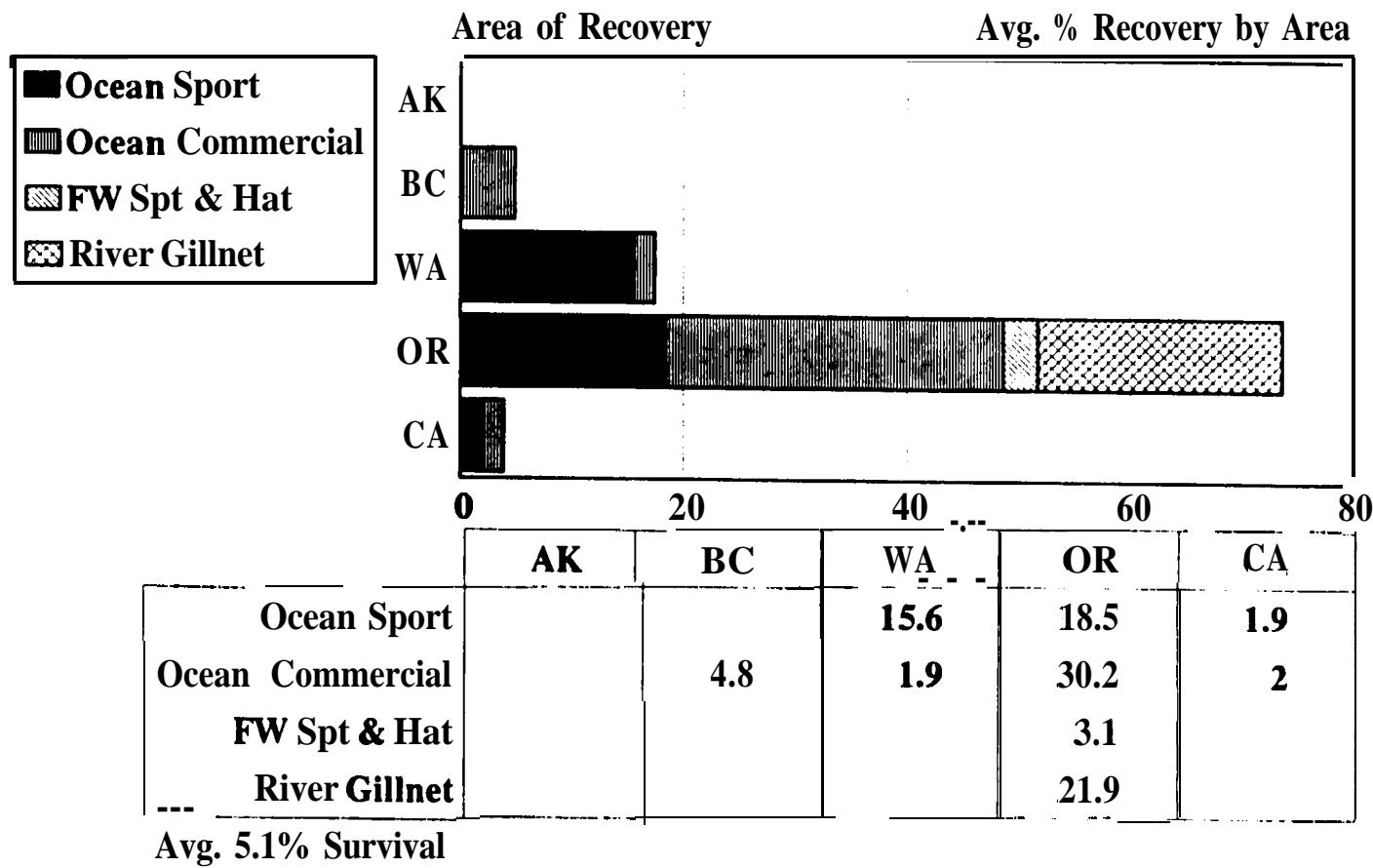


Figure 29.

## Tanner Creek Coho (Cascade Hat) Released in Umatilla R

1985 - 1988 Brood Year

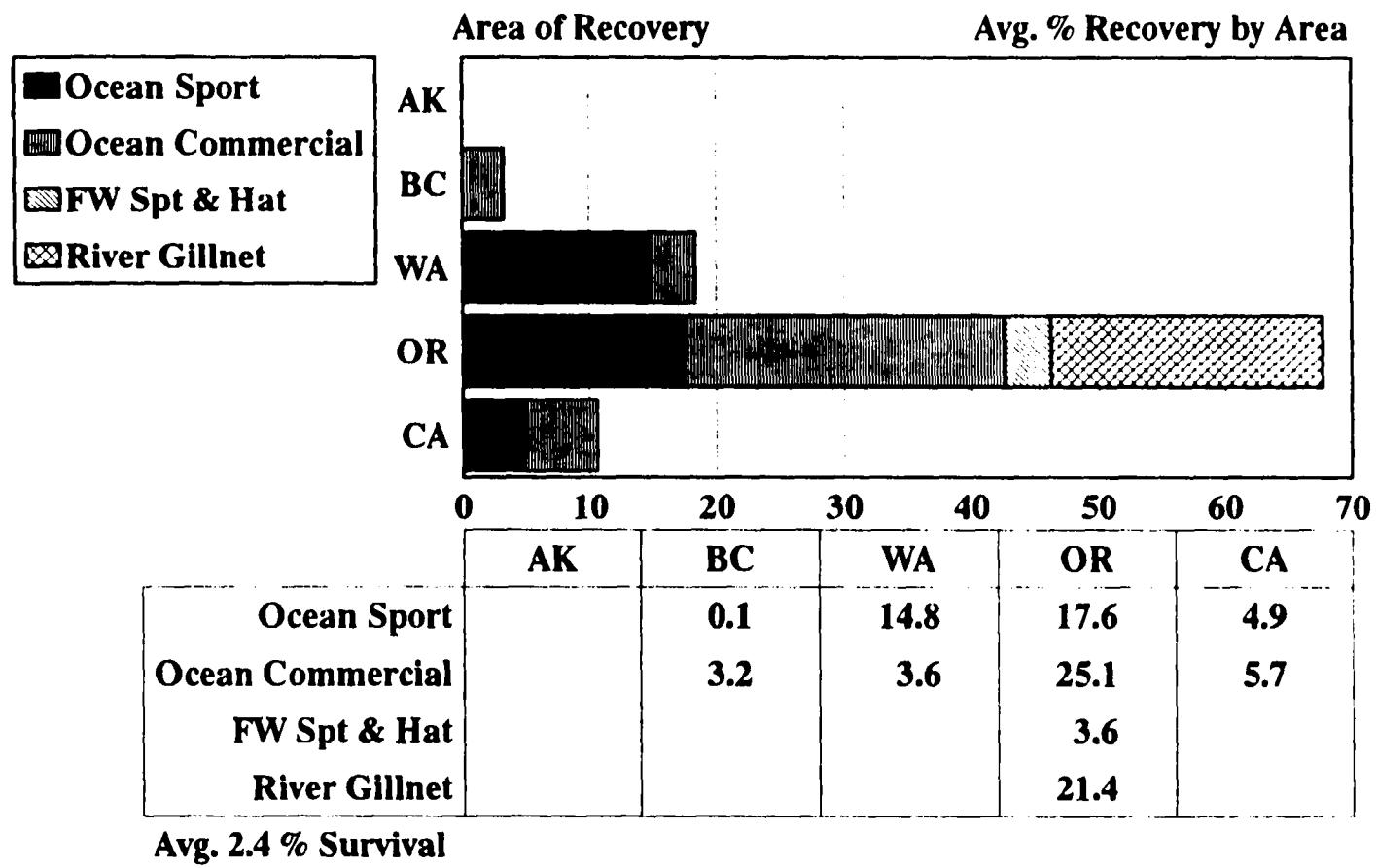


Figure 30.

# Tanner Creek Coho (Cascade Hat)

## Released in Yakima R

1986 - 1988 Brood Year

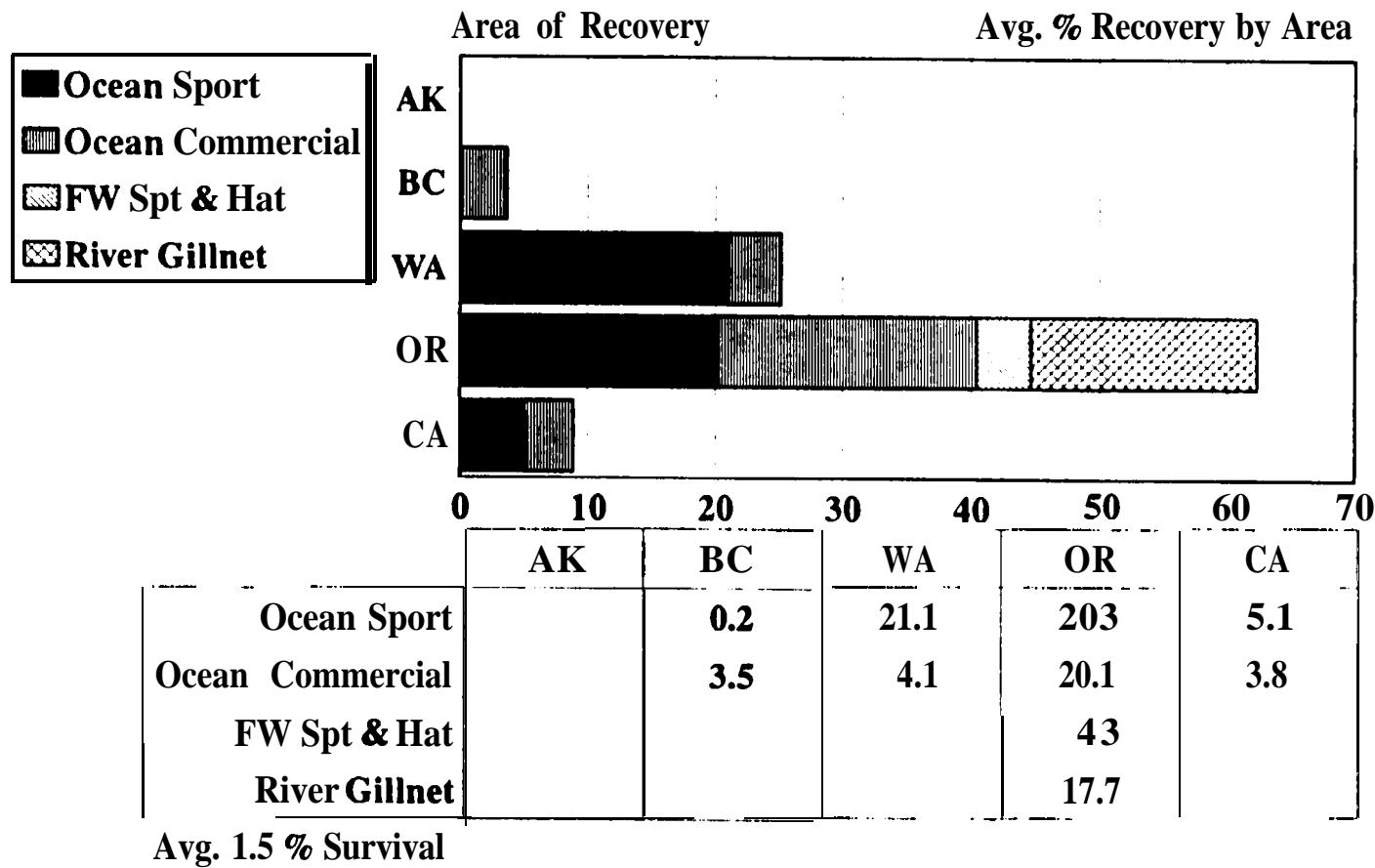


Figure 31.

## Bonneville Tule Fall Chinook

1983 - 1986 Brood Year

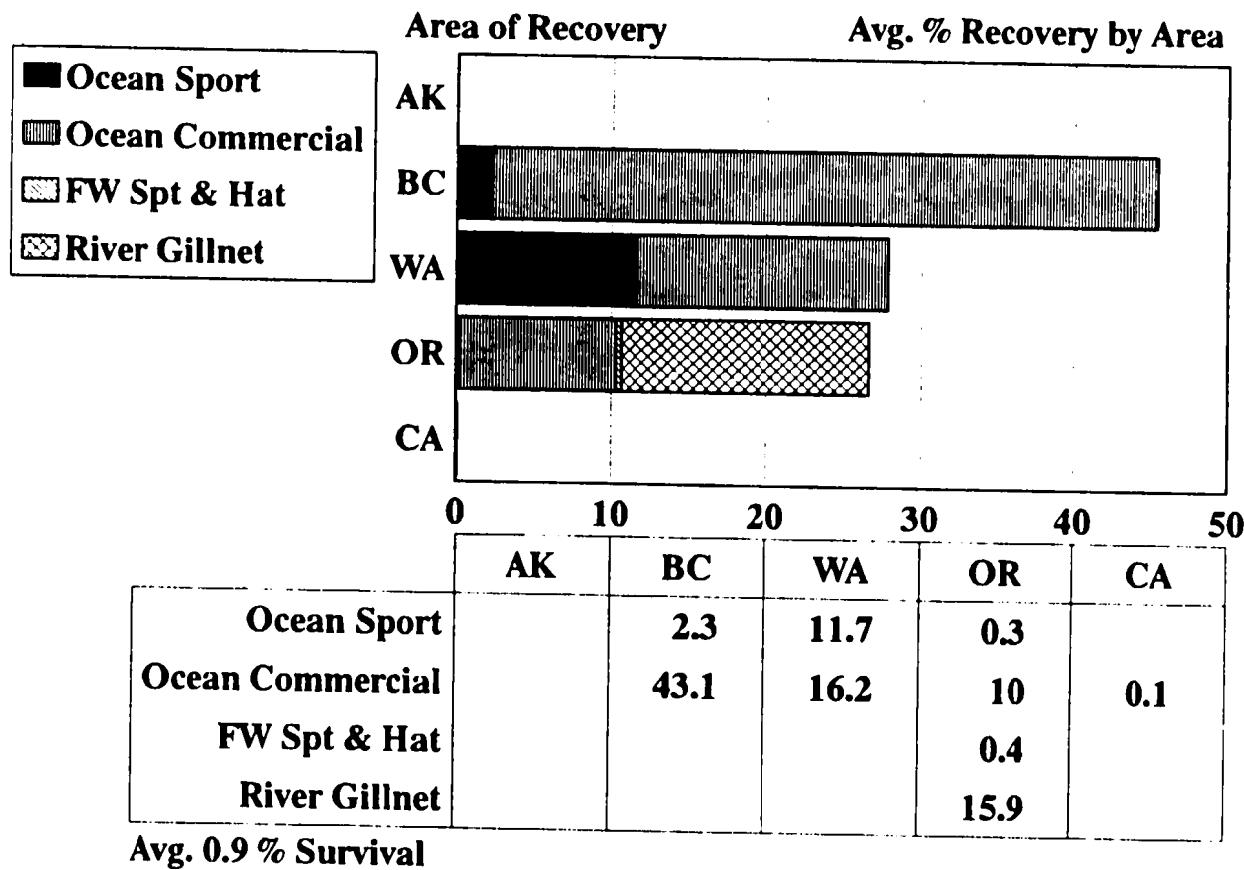


Figure 32.

The 1982 to 1986 brood years of up river bright fall chinook survived at an average rate of 2.1% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 33).

The 1982 to 1986 brood years of up river bright fall chinook released in the Umatilla River survived at an average rate of 1.5% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 34).

The 1984 to 1986 brood Carson stock spring chinook reared at Bonneville hatchery and released in the Umatilla river survived at an average rate of 0.2%. The contributed primarily to the Columbia River freshwater sport and gillnet fisheries (Figure 35).

The 1986 brood of up river bright summer chinook released in the Columbia River at Bonneville Hatchery survived at an average rate of 0.2% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 36).

The 1984 to 1988 brood years of coho survived at an average rate of 3.5% and contributed primarily to the Washington, Oregon and California ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 37).

#### Oxbow Hatchery

Oxbow Hatchery is located on the Columbia River 2 miles east of Cascade Locks off Highway 84. Oxbow Hatchery rears coho and spring chinook salmon. Part of the coho reared in the Herman Creek ponds are trucked to Bonneville Hatchery for extended rearing and acclimation prior to release at Bonneville. The remainder of the coho started at Oxbow are stocked in Wahkeena Pond for extended rearing and released from that location. Wahkeena Pond is operated as a satellite of Oxbow Hatchery.

The 1983 brood Carson stock spring chinook reared at Oxbow Hatchery and released in Lookingglass Creek survived at a rate of 0.1% and contributed primarily to the California ocean commercial fishery and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 38).

#### Wahkeena Pond

Wahkeena Pond is a natural lake rearing location located near Rooster Rock State Park off Highway 84. Coho stocked in Wahkeena Pond are fed daily by the crew from Oxbow Hatchery.

## Bonneville URB Fall Chinook

1982 - 1986 Brood Year

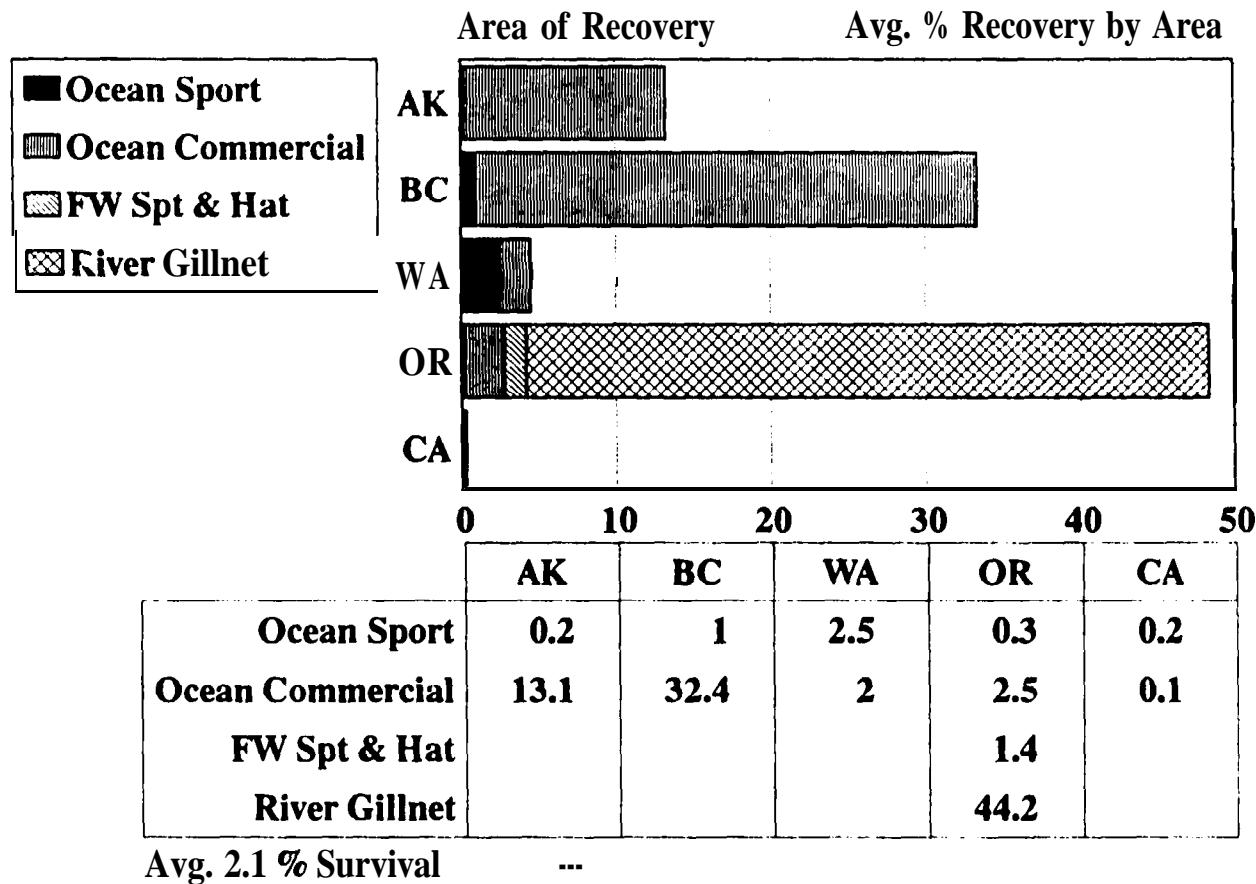


Figure 33.

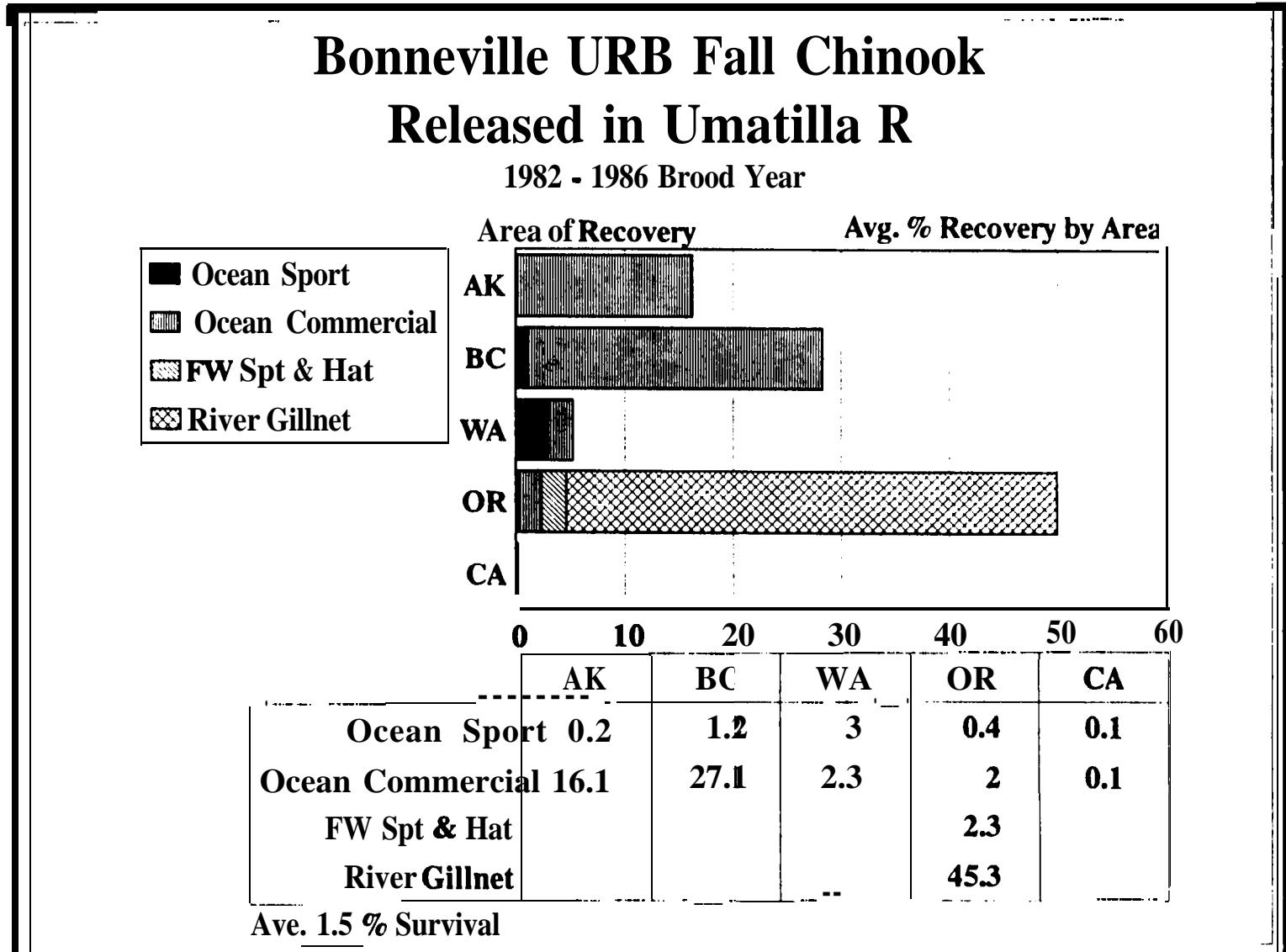


Figure 34.

# Carson Spring Chinook (Bonnelle Hat)

## Released in Umatilla R

1984 - 1986 Brood Year

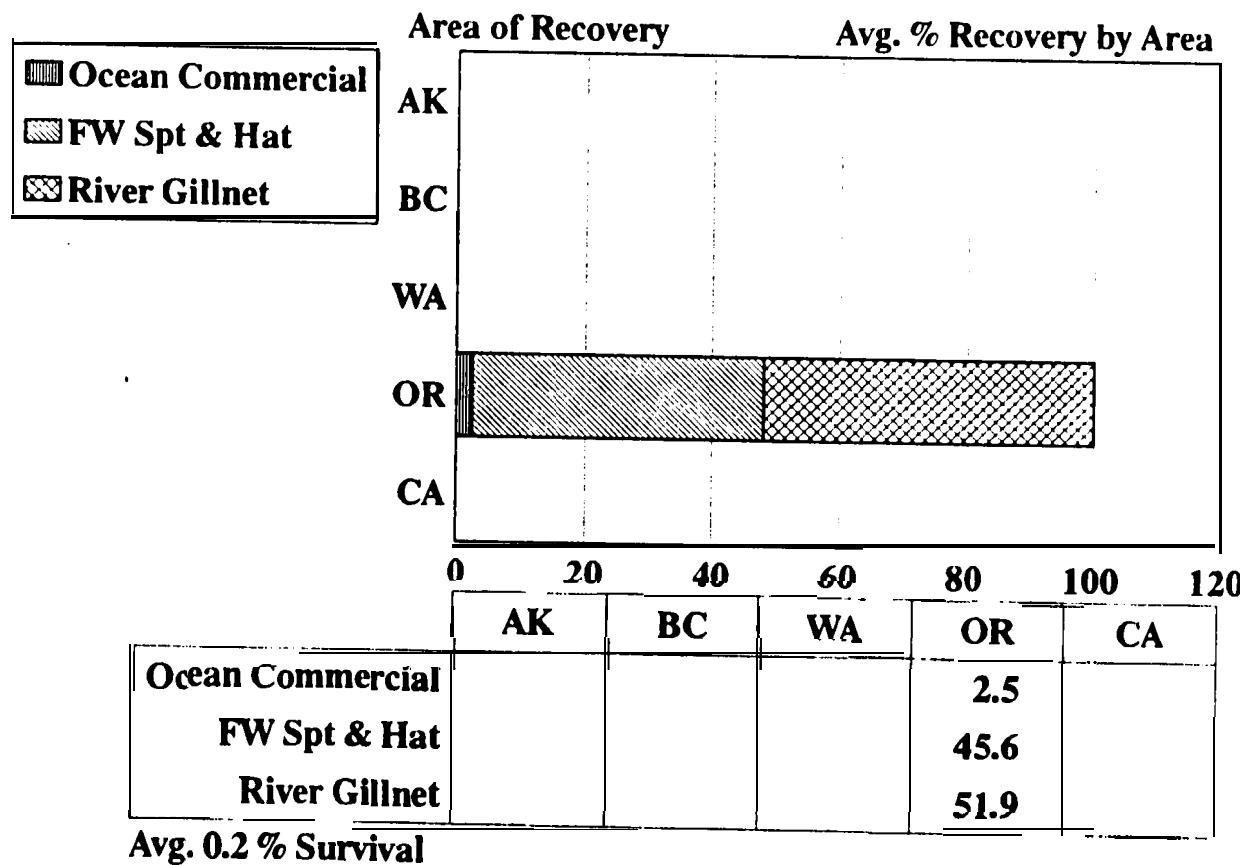


Figure 35.

## Upriver Brite Summer Chinook (Bonneville Hat) Released in Tanner Creek

1986 Brood Year

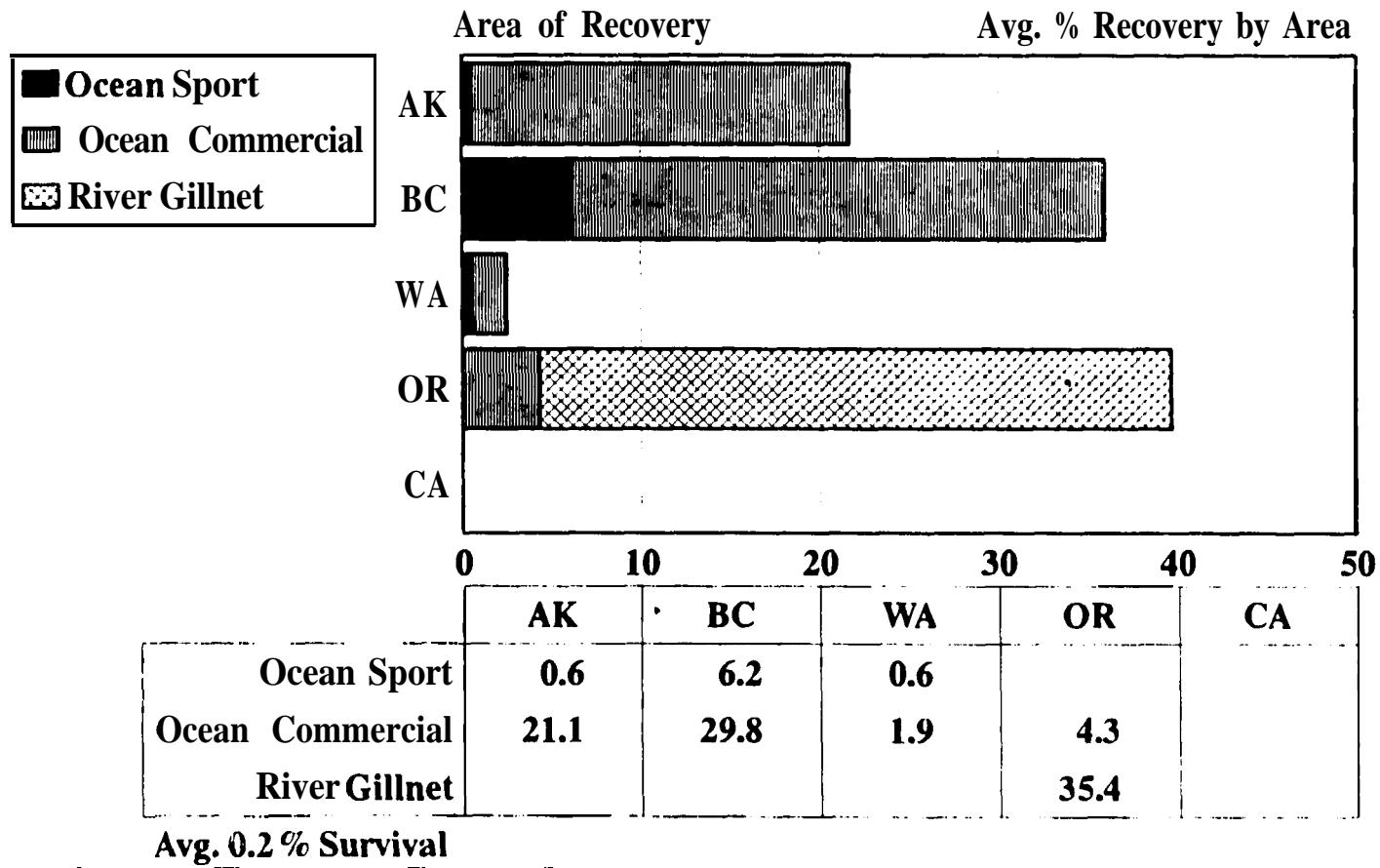


Figure 36.

# Tanner Cr Coho (Bonneville Hat)

## Released Tanner Cr

1984 - 1988 Brood Year

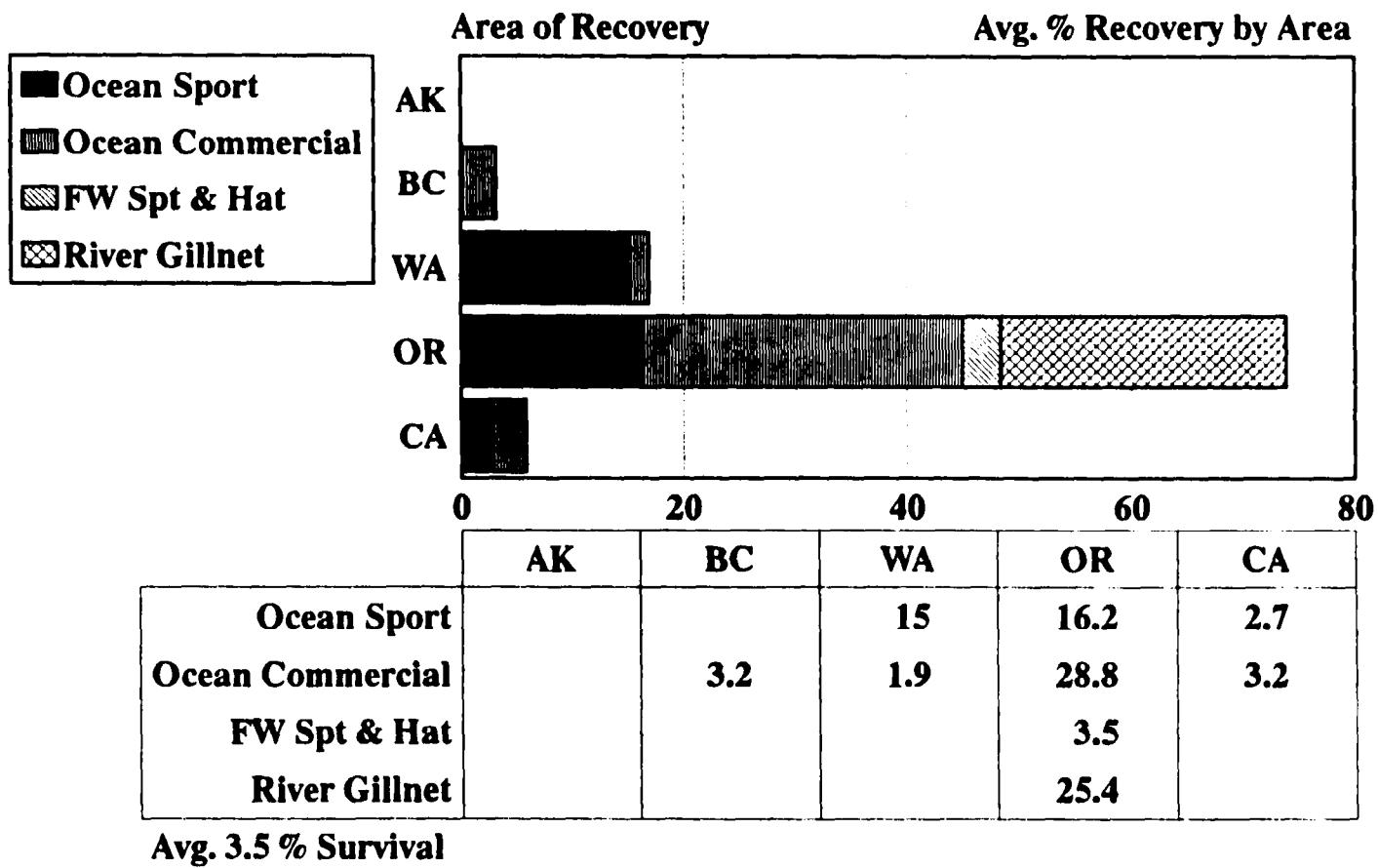


Figure 37.

## Carson Spring Chinook (Oxbow Hat) Released in Lookingglass Creek

1983 Brood Year

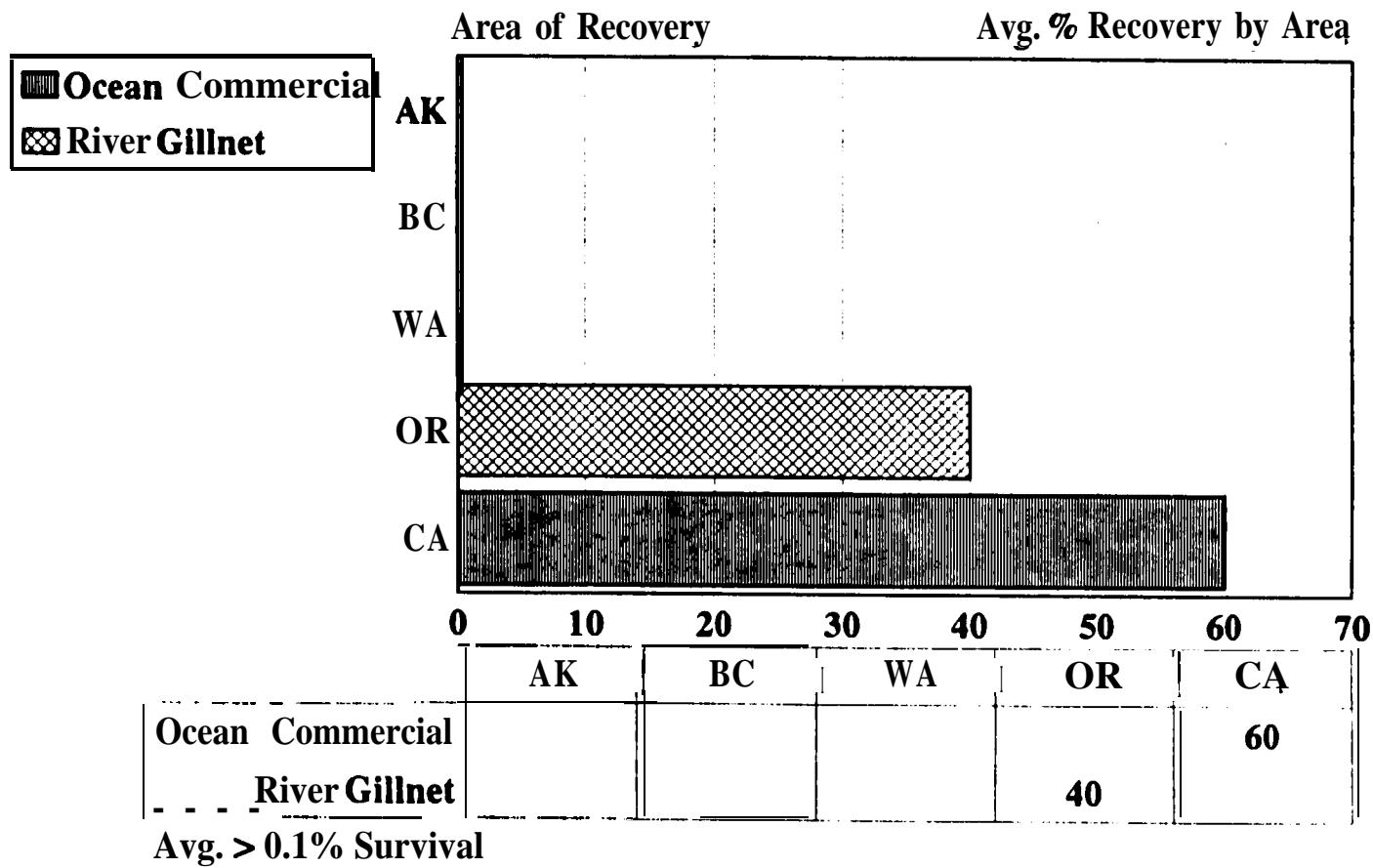


Figure 38.

The 1984 to 1988 brood years of coho reared in Wahkeena Pond survived at an average rate of 3.5% and contributed primarily to the Washington, Oregon and California ocean sport and commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 39).

#### Round Butte Hatchery

Round Butte Hatchery is located at the base of Round Butte Dam on the Deschutes River east of Madras. Round Butte Hatchery rears and releases spring chinook, summer steelhead and brown trout.

The 1982 to 1986 brood years of spring chinook reared at Round Butte hatchery and released in the Deschutes River survived at an average rate of 1.4% and contributed primarily to the freshwater sport fishery in the Columbia and Deschutes Rivers (Figure 40).

The summer steelhead and brown trout released from Round Butte Hatchery have not been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

Oak Springs Hatchery is located on the Deschutes River 3 miles north of Maupin. Oak Springs Hatchery rears and releases summer and winter steelhead and rainbow trout. None of these fish have been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

#### Wizard Falls Hatchery

Wizard Falls Hatchery is located on the Metrolis River 2 miles north of Camp Sherman off Highway 20. Wizard Falls Hatchery rears and releases Atlantic and kokanee salmon, brown, brook and rainbow trout. None of these fish have been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

#### Fall River Hatchery

Fall River Hatchery is located on Fall River, a tributary of the Deschutes River south east of Bend. Fall River Hatchery rears and releases cutthroat, brook and rainbow trout. None of these fish have been coded-wire tagged for evaluation.

#### Irrigon Hatchery

Irrigon Hatchery is located on the Columbia River off Highway 730 near Irrigon. Irrigon rears and releases spring and fall chinook salmon, summer steelhead and rainbow trout.

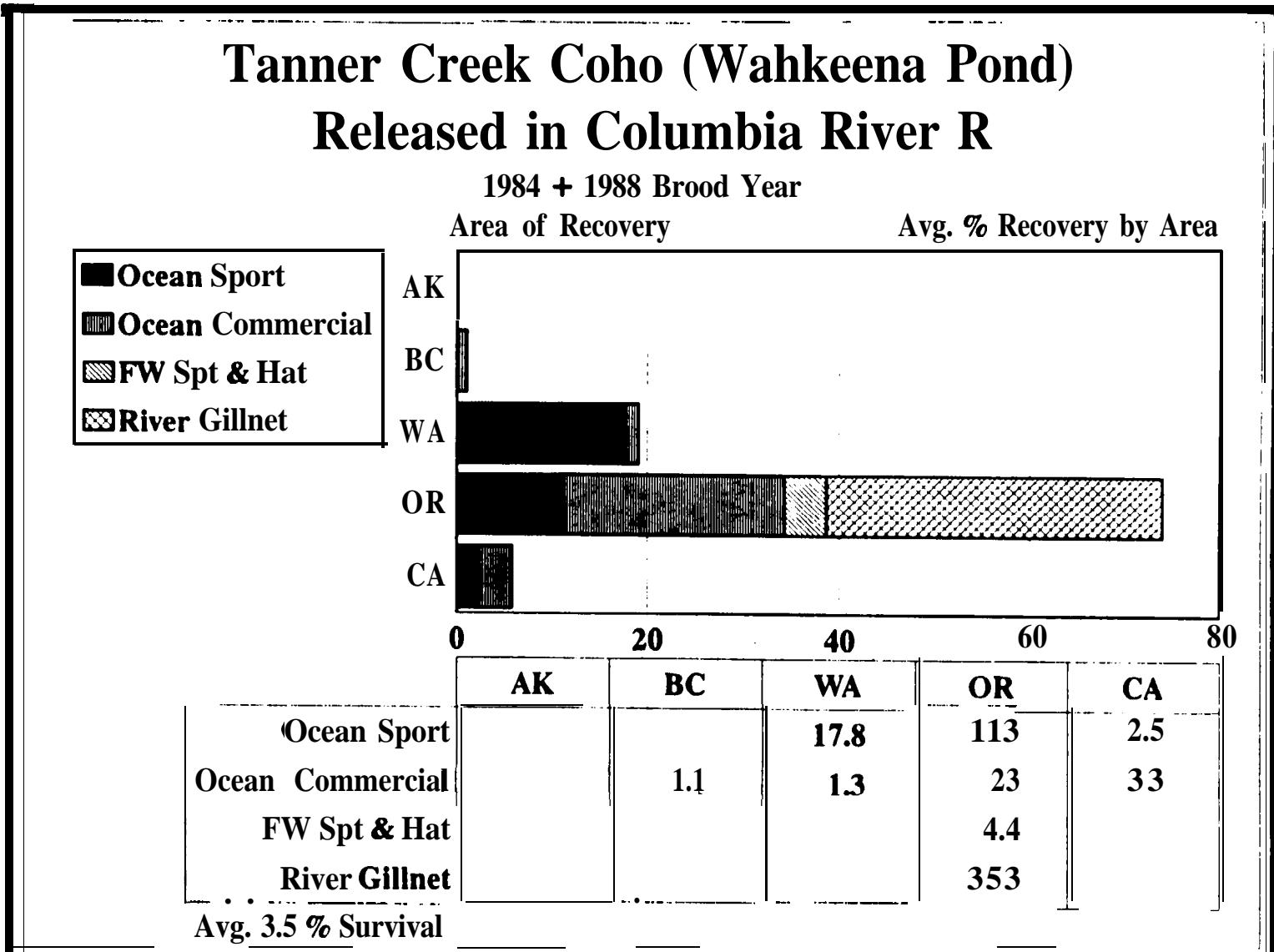


Figure 39.

## Deschutes Spring Chinook (Round Butte Hatchery) Released in Deschutes R

1982 - 1986 Brood Year

Area of Recovery

Avg. % Recovery by Area

- Ocean Sport
- Ocean Commercial
- FW Spt & Hat
- River Gillnet

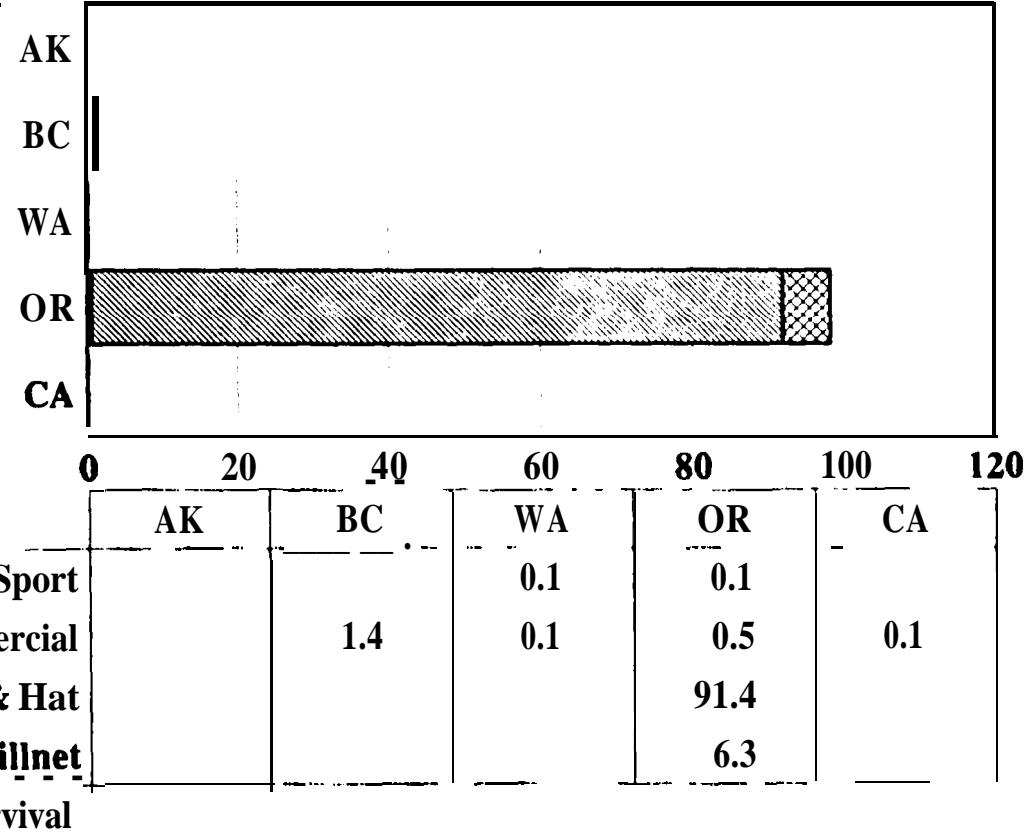


Figure 40.

The 1984 to 1986 up river bright fall chinook reared at Irrigon hatchery and released in the Umatilla River survived at an average rate of 1.5% and contributed primarily to the Alaska and British Columbia ocean commercial fisheries and the Columbia River gillnet fishery (Figure 41).

The 1987 brood summer steelhead released in the Umatilla River survived at a rate of 0.5% and contributed primarily to the Columbia River freshwater sport and gillnet fisheries (Figure 42).

The 1985 to 1987 brood Imnaha stock summer steelhead reared at Irrigon hatchery and released in Little Sheep Creek survived at a rate of 0.5% and contributed primarily to the Columbia River freshwater sport and gillnet fisheries (Figure 43).

#### Umatilla Hatchery

Umatilla Hatchery, constructed in 1990 is located on the Columbia River adjacent to the Irrigon Hatchery. Umatilla Hatchery rears Columbia up river bright fall chinook salmon and summer steelhead trout. Representative groups of these fish have been coded-wire tagged but no completed recovery data is available at the present time.

#### Lookingglass Hatchery

Lookingglass Hatchery is located on Lookingglass Creek, a tributary to the Grande Ronde River north of Elgin. Lookingglass Hatchery rears and releases spring chinook salmon.

The 1982 to 1986 brood Lookingglass stock spring chinook released in Lookingglass Creek survived at an average rate of 0.1% and contributed primarily to the freshwater sport and Columbia river gillnet fisheries (Figure 44).

The 1982 to 1986 Lookingglass stock spring chinook released in the Imnaha river also survived at an average rate of 0.1% and contributed to the freshwater sport and Columbia River sport fisheries (Figure 45).

The 1982 to 1986 Carson stock spring chinook reared at Lookingglass hatchery and released in the Grande Ronde River survived at an average rate of 0.1% and contributed primarily to the Columbia river gillnet fishery (Figure 46)

The 1983 brood of Washington Fall Creek stock spring chinook released in Lookingglass Creek survived at a rate of 0.4% and contributed primarily to the freshwater sport and gillnet fisheries (Figure 47).

# Umatilla URB Fall Chinook (Irrigon Hat) Released in Umatilla R

1984 - 1986 Brood Year

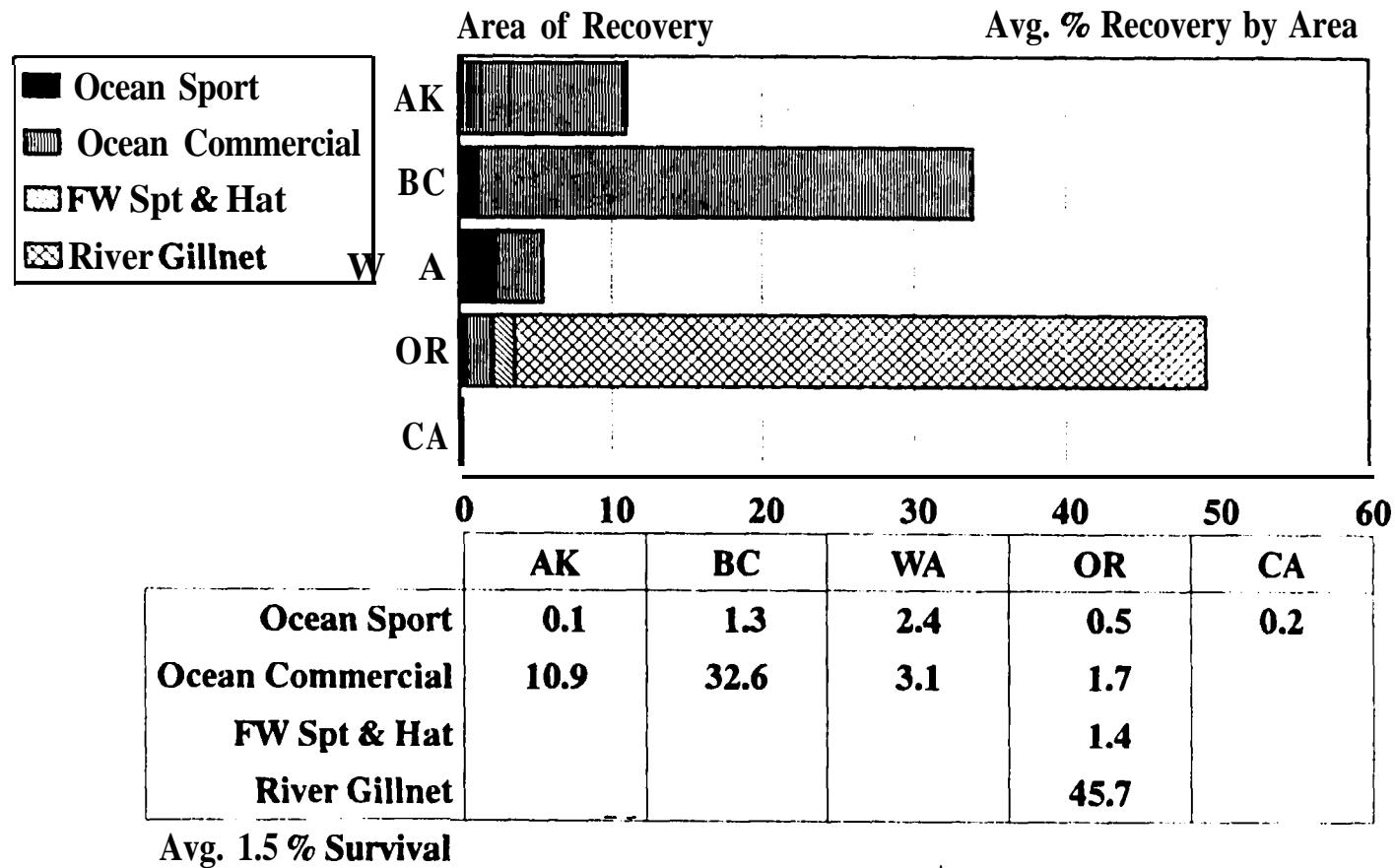


Figure 41.

## Umatilla Summer Steelhead (Oak Springs Hat) Released in Umatilla R

1987 Brood Year

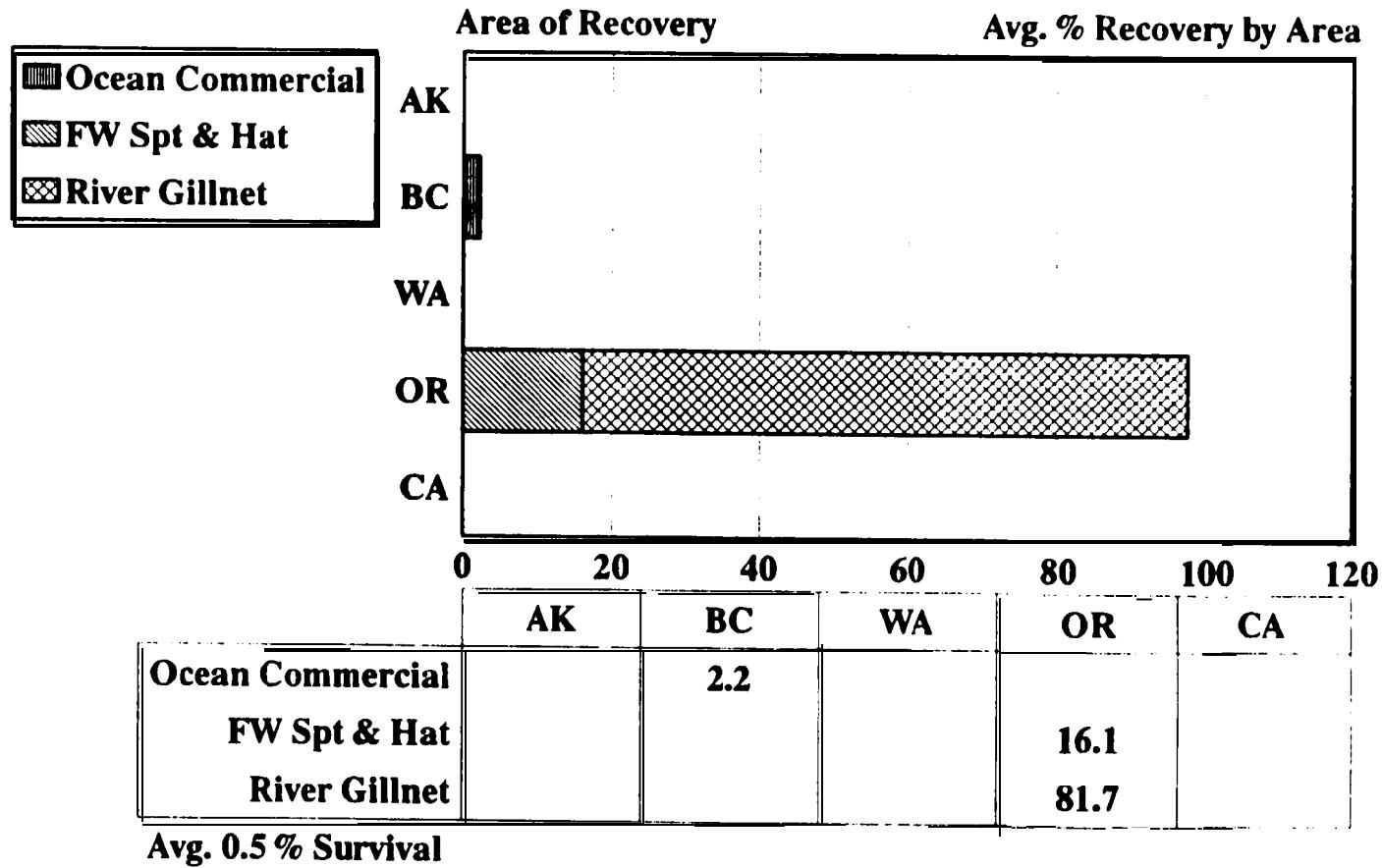


Figure 42.

# Imnaha Summer Steelhead (Irrigon Hat) Released in Little Sheep Creek

1985 - 1987 Brood Year

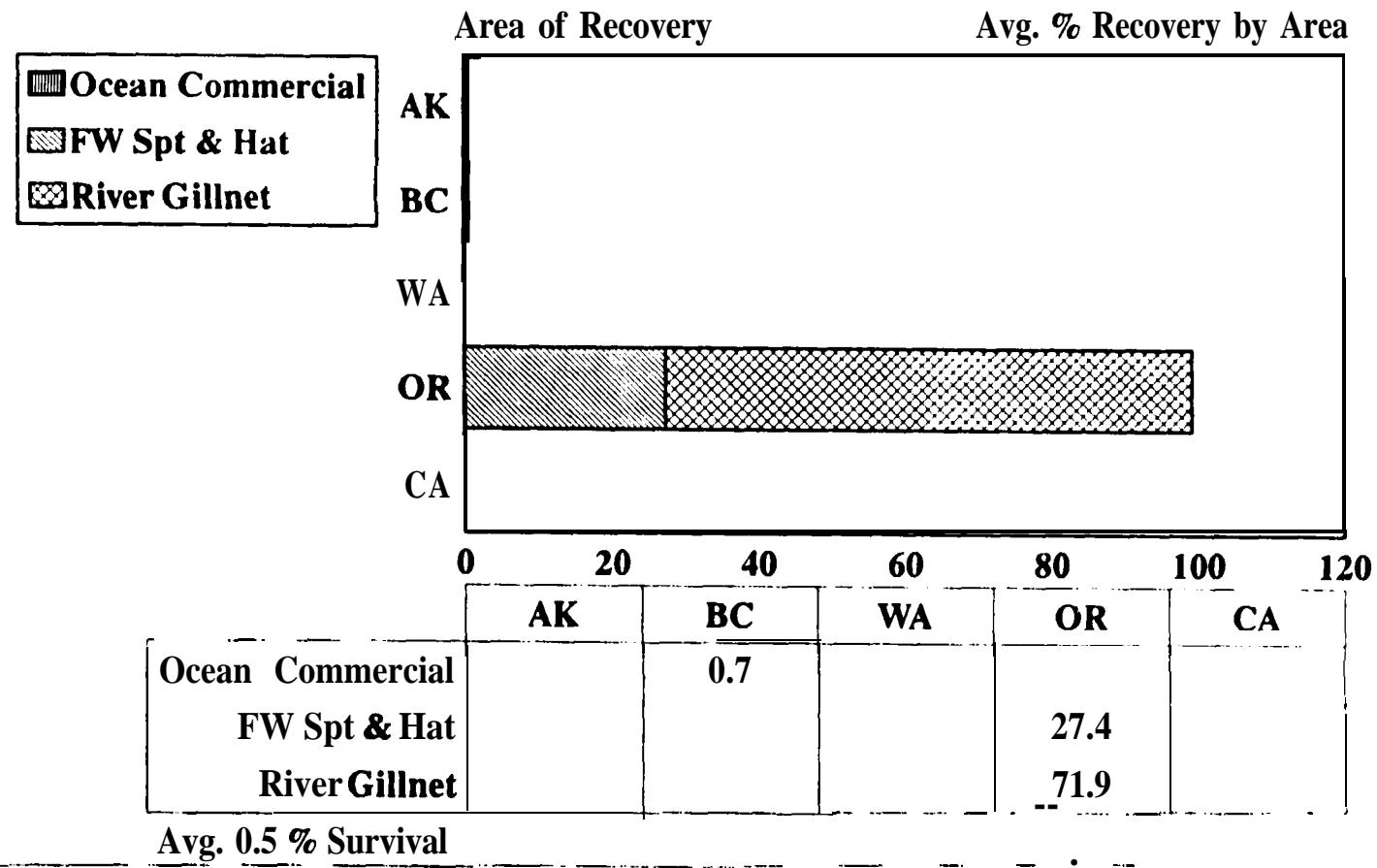


Figure 43.

# Lookingglass Spring Chinook Released in Lookingglass Creek

1982 - 1986 Brood Year

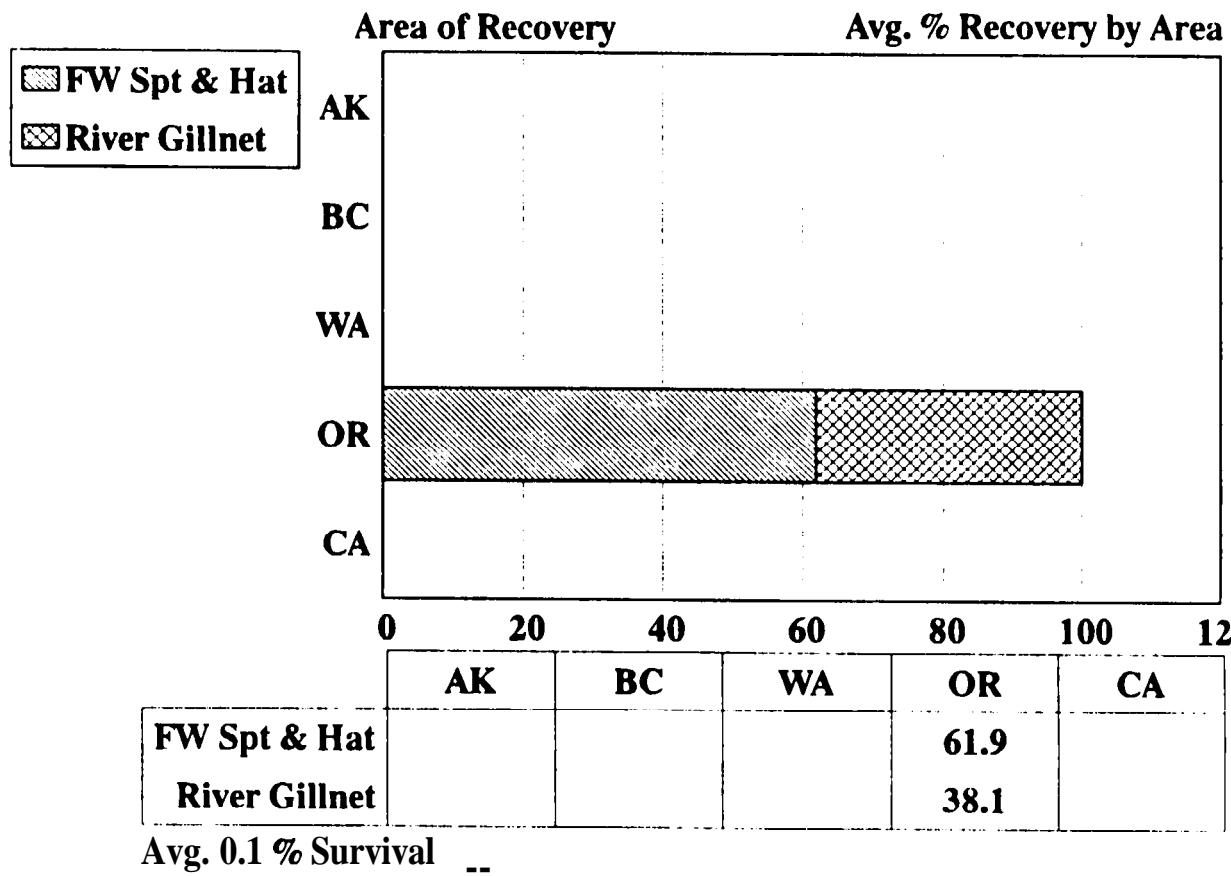


Figure 44.

## Imnaha Spring Chinook (Lookingglass Hat) Released in Imnaha R

1982 - 1986 Brood Year

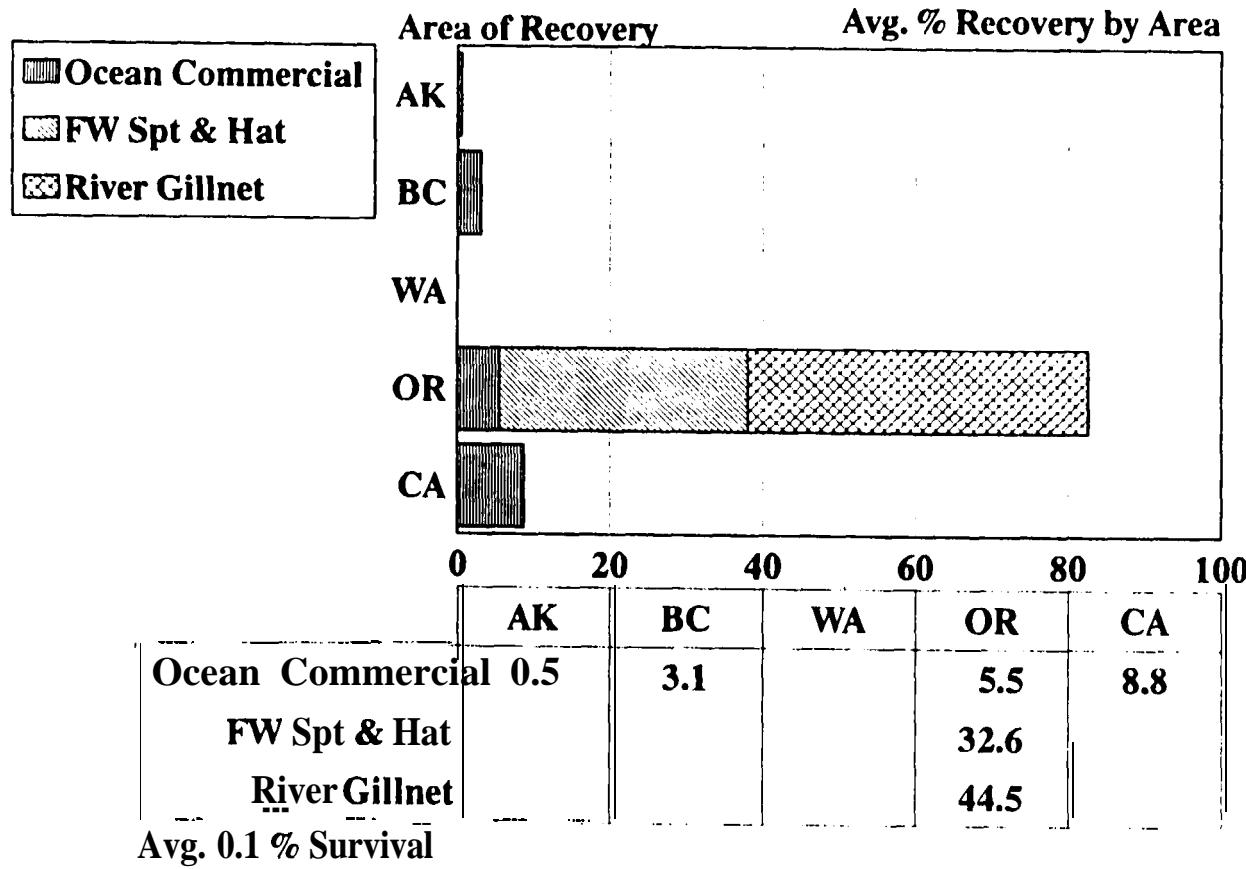


Figure 45.

# Carson Spring Chinook (Lookingglass Hat)

## Released in Grande Ronde R

1982 - 1986 Brood Year

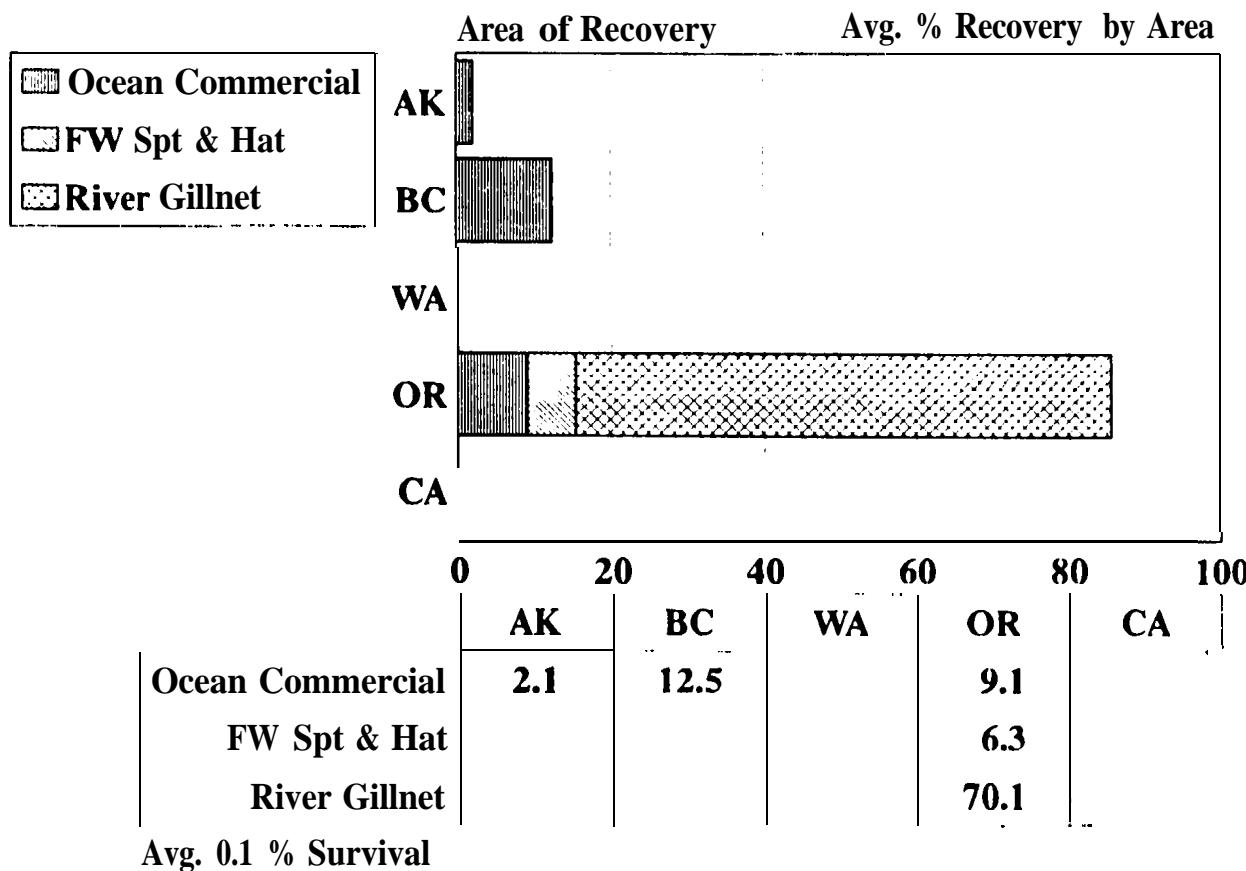


Figure 46.

# Washington Spring Chinobk (Lookiniglass Hat) Released in Lookingglass Creek

1983 Brood Year

Area of Recovery

Avg. % Recovery by Area

FW Spt & Hat  
River Gillnet

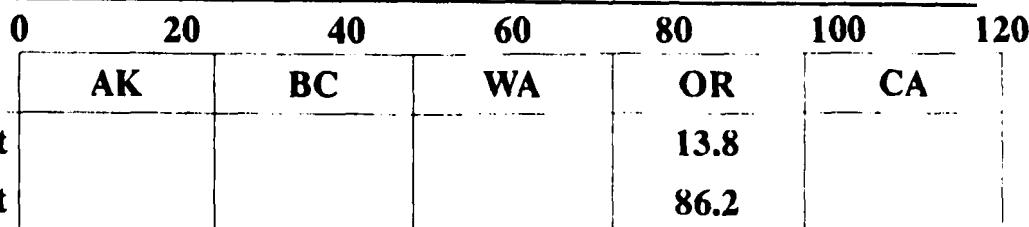
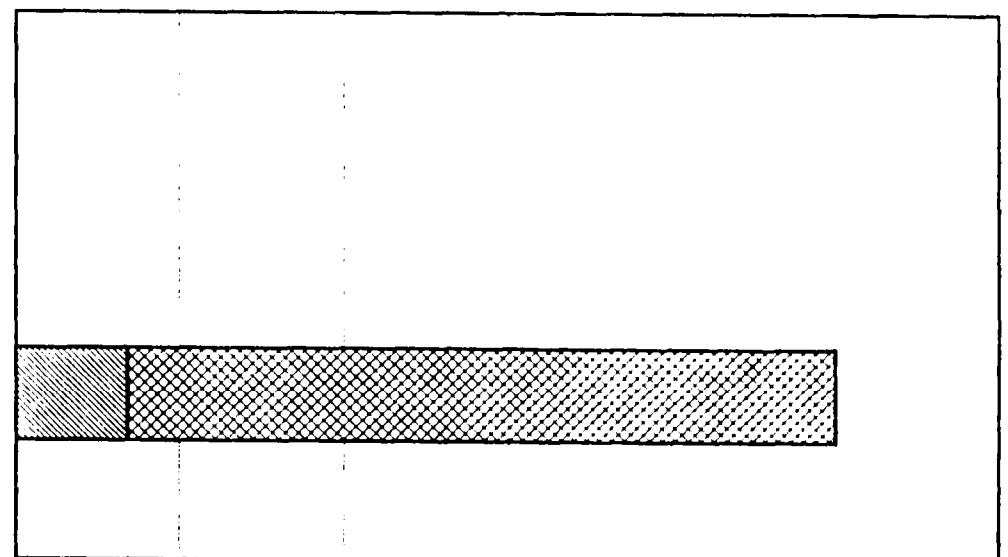
AK

BC

WA

OR

CA



Avg. 0.4 % Survival

Figure 47.

The 1985 to 1986 brood Rapid River stock of spring chinook reared at Lookingglass hatchery and released in Lookingglass Creek survived at an average rate of 0.1% and contributed primarily to the freshwater sport and hatchery return (Figure 48).

#### Wallowa Hatchery

Wallowa Hatchery is located on the Wallowa River near Enterprise. The Wallowa Hatchery rears and releases spring chinook salmon, summer steelhead and rainbow trout.

The 1985 to 1987 brood years of Wallowa summer steelhead released in Spring Creek, tributary to the Wallowa River survived at an average rate of 0.8% and contributed primarily to the freshwater sport and Columbia River gillnet fisheries (Figure 49).

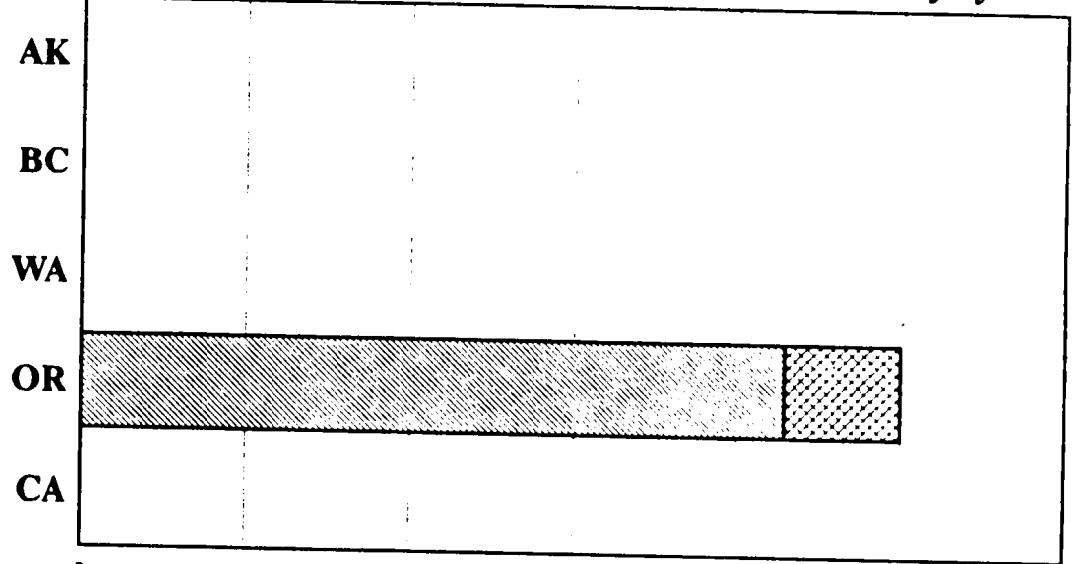
# Rapid River Spring Chinook (Lookingglass Hat) Released in Lookingglass Creek

1985 - 1986 Brood Year

Area of Recovery

Avg. % Recovery by Area

- FW Spt & Hat
- River Gillnet



FW Spt & Hat  
River Gillnet

Avg. 0.1 % Survival

Figure 48.

# Wallowa Summer Steelhead (Irrigon Hat) Released in Spring Creek

1985 - 1987 Brood Year

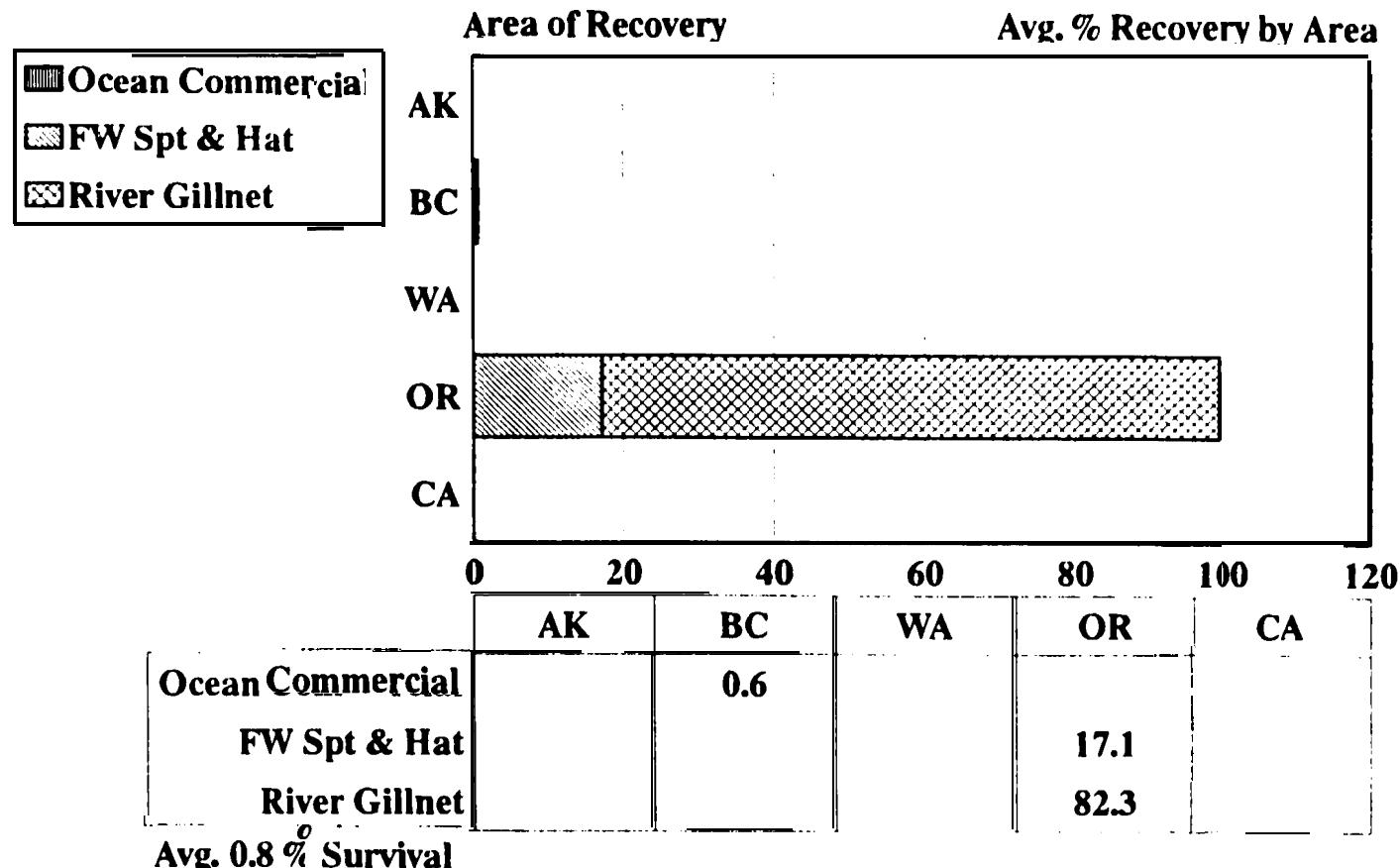


Figure 49.

## **APPENDIX**





















